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B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
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Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 173— BOMBAY SATURDAY JULY 23 1927 ONE ANNA

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

A Splendid, Thrilling, Sensational First National Attraction Drama.

TO-NIGHT - - - - - - - - - THIS WEEK

"WHAT A WIFE LEARNED"

A Superb Thomas H. Ince production of a

NEW WOMAN and an AGE-OLD LOVE!

A Gripping Twentieth Century American Romance, tensely dramatic, tremendously emotional featuring an all-star cast including

MILTON SILLS--MARGUERITE DE LA MOTTE and JOHN BOWERS.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA, NEW CHARNI ROAD.

TWO BIG SHOWS IN ONE!

MARION NIXON and PAT O'MALLEY IN

"SPANGLES"

UNIVERSAL JEWEL PICTURE IN 6 PARTS.

with Gladys Brockwell and Hobart Bosworth

A L. G. BARNES'S famous three-ring circus transported to the screen—plus a smashing drama of life and love in the shadows of the Big Top. An astounding revelation of the romance and hatreds that lurk behind the glitter and gaiety of circus performers. The biggest thing in thrills you have ever seen!

The Programme includes a Harold Lloyd Comedy and a coloured cartoon.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

BANKIN

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses*.

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. .. Rs. 16,46,090.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4-0-0 % net

Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

THE
HINDUSTANI BIMA CO., LTD.
DELHI.

Chairman:—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Insurance of Life Essentially a Necessity.

Why to go elsewhere when we offer

—U—

the following special facilities:—

Sound Investment,
Absolute Security,
Influential Directorate,
Lowest Rates of Premium,
Prompt Settlement of Claims,
Loans Granted at 6 Per Cent Per Annum,
Prompt and Sympathetic Treatment,
Policies Free from vexatious conditions.
Policies Issued on Female Lives.

Wanted RELIABLE AGENTS: Terms Liberal,

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO:—

Pandit Bal Mukand Atriya,
Chief Agent for the Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY

OR

Purshottamdas Uraizee & Co.,
Chief Agents for Gujrat and Kathiawar,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

GIRDHARI LAL,
(of Amritsar)
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan,"
DELHI.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month
Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building D'Lisa Street, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

Amrutanjan

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain.

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA

MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS' LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed letters to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—FULLTIME WORKER, proficient in JAIN SHASTRAS, ARDHA-MAGDHI LANGUAGE and research work. GUJARATI GRADUATE preferred. Salary RS. 100/-, yearly increment RS. 10/-. Apply stating fully. NAGINDAS AMLUAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.
A R360

WANTED—BACHELOR OF AGRICULTURE with 3 years' practical experience in BREEDING DAIRY ANIMALS and GROWING FODDER on Rs. 75/- Free quarters. Yearly increments Rs. 10/- Apply fully; SECRETARY, JIVADAYA KHATA, Agra Road, Ghatkopar.
A R361

WANTED—WEAVING MASTER for Small Silk Weaving Factory in Bombay well versed in artificial silk work. One knowing dyeing will be given preference. He must state salary, without which application will not be considered. Apply Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY. Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

SITUATIONS WANTED

AN experienced and qualified Gymnasium Instructor wants EMPLOYMENT on moderate salary. For full particulars please apply Box No. 2009 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R356

AN experienced teacher, proficient in Science, Mathematics and languages wants SITUATION. For full particulars please apply Box No. 2008 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R355

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET—ROOMS, GODOWNS, HALLS, in "Abba Building," at Carnac Road, for Office and Residence.—HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
O R358

TO LET—1st Floor of Mahomed Building, opposite Excelsior Theatre, Fort, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
O R357

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
O 29035

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune-Teller, Prof. N. PURSHOTTAM, Empire Bldg. Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—One STEINWAY & SONS' ELECTRIC PIANOLA with 45 selected rolls of music. A rare opportunity for Maharajas and Princes. Invaluable to Hotels, Clubs and Cinemas. For further particulars apply to Box No. 2007 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
N TR351

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fino	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tele. No. 21936

MEDICAL.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per Head.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FOUR PER CENT LOAN 1934-37.

Issued at Rs. 94 As. 8 and repayable at par not earlier than 1934 and not later than 1937.

In exchange for each Rs. 100 (nominal) of 6 per cent Five Year Bonds 1927, and 5½ Per cent War Bonds 1928 Tenderers will get Rs. 100 of the new loan plus Rs. 6 As. 4 and Rs. 12 respectively as Cash Bonus. Interest will also be paid on the 1927 and 1928 Bonds tendered from the last payment upto the 31st July, 1927, at the rate of 6 per cent and 5½ per cent respectively.

The loan will be open for subscriptions in the form of 1927 and 1928 Bonds from the 18th July, 1927, and in the form of CASH from the 20th July, 1927.

The Loan will be CLOSED to subscriptions in the form of 1927 BONDS and CASH as soon as the total subscriptions in these two forms amount to Rs. 24 crores approximately.

1928 Bonds will be accepted WITHOUT LIMIT of amount till the 30th July, 1927.

Applications for the above may be made at any Local Head Office or Branch of the Imperial Bank of India or at the Office of the Controller of the Currency, Calcutta, or the Dy. Controllers of the Currency, Bombay and Northern India (New Delhi), or of the Accountants General, Madras or Burma, or at any Government Treasury. Full details of the terms are given in the Government of India, Finance Department Notification No. F 13 (x) F/27 dated the 5th July, 1927 copies of which are available at any of the above-mentioned places.

WEST-END CINEMA

—A last request to our Patrons and Complimentary Pass Holders.

As the popular West-End Cinema is going

TO BE REMOVED

to some other place from MONDAY

1st AUGUST

1927—the time and place of which will be announced hereafter.—We have screened to-night and this week a magnificent, superb, beautiful Universal Jewel Picture

"SPANGLES" A Picture the like of which you have never seen before—and after this picture we will screen for the

LAST TWO DAYS ONLY—SATURDAY 30th and SUNDAY 31st JULY

another magnificent Photo play and then from the

1st AUGUST

1927—your favourite

WEST-END CINEMA WILL BE REMOVED

to some other place, which will be announced hereafter—We once more recommend our Patrons as well as our Complimentary Pass Holders too, to see these last two splendid pictures.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

7 LBS. English Rosy PEACHES, nectarines or Plums Rs. 8/, 5 lbs. seedless GRAPES Rs. 6/8/, Sample box 8 dry fruits 8 lbs net Rs. 7/8/, German scientific packing. Extra fine quality guaranteed Delivery free. EMPIRE FRUIT MART, Quetta, Teleg. "Peach"
eF 346

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel.: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
F R330.

NOTICE.

MANUFACTURERS of Safety Matches are hereby informed that we are in a position to supply splints for ¾" size match boxes. Samples and quotations may be had on application to Sir DAYA KISHAN KAUL SONS & CO., 9, Abbott Road, Lahore.
29052

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 879 (Mahim-Agar) Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of July, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1927.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th July 1927 to 23rd July 1927 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JUGATRAM AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 16th June 1927.

N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Monday, the 25th July 1927, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Saturday, the 9th July 1927.
29002.

WANTED.

A GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE as a teacher for the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Aden, on Rs. 125-5-150, E. B. 5-175. Knowledge of Arabic, History and Geography is essential.

Applications should reach the office of the Assistant Resident i/c of Schools, Aden, not later than 15th August, 1927.
29048

NOTICE.

CLASS FOR WIREMEN AND ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

A CLASS for Wiremen and Electric Contractors will be held twice a year during term time at the College of Engineering, Poona, commencing from November, 1927. The syllabus for the class will be that prescribed for the Examination for Licensed Wiremen of Class II. Each student attending the class will be charged a fee of Rs. 15 per term, payable in advance.

The class will be held on week days which are not holidays after College hours for 1-1/2 hour daily.

The qualification for admission to the class is at least one year's work in the service of a wiring contractor on wiring work.

The strength of the class is limited to 20 for the present.

The medium of instruction will be colloquial Marathi, with free use of technical terms and phrases in English.

Applications for admission to this class, which should be accompanied with a certificate of at least one year's work in the service of a wiring contractor on wiring work, should reach the undersigned before the 20th of September, 1927.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal,
College of Engineering,
Poona.
29047

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation), that the Board of Directors of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd., have extended the time of application for shares of the Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills in exchange of the shares of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the 31st day of December, 1927. The shareholders of the Indian Woollen Mills, are requested to forward the allotment letters duly executed along with share certificates of the Indian Woollen Mills, Ltd., to the Registered Office of the Company DeLisle Road, Parel, Bombay, before the above date.

(Sd.) S. B. BILLIMORIA,
(Sd.) D. LEITCH STIVEN,
Liquidators.
29046

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1854, 12-7-27. No. 1899, 16-7-27

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GOVINDRAO RAM CHANDRA REGE, a Clerk in Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Fort, Bombay, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.

RAGHUNATH GOVINDRAO REGE, a Clerk in the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Lady Jamsedji Road, Dadar, outside the Fort of Bombay, one of the sons of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR,

The 11th day of July, 1927.

MR. RAGHUNATH GOVINDRAO REGE,
Petitioner in Person.
29050

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of CHUNILAL TARACHAND DALAL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, widower, a retired Civil Engineer, lately residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

NARAYAN CHUNILAL DALAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Solicitor of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, (2) CHIMANLAL CHUNILAL DALAL, of Ahmedabad, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Khadia in Ahmedabad. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 16th day of July, 1927.

Messrs. N. C. DALAL AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
29049

SAVE YOUR Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Fydhon, Bombay.

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on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 23rd inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.

1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Water horse in harness.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Chapsi" Terrace, Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome furniture made specially by Wimbridge and Roberts, such as, dining table and chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass, crockery and platedware, fancy ornaments, drawing room Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, electric lights and fans, rich carpets, sweet tone phonograph with records, sweet tone American organ, gas stove, one full size slate brilliard table complete, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, silver cabinets, glass door book cases, roll top writing table, reclining sofas, ice-box by Army and Navy, fancy screens, hat stand, wall and table clocks, cabinet sofas, rich corner cabinets, water filters, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, PLATEDWARE, CHESTERFIELD SUITES, OLD CURIO ARMS, GRAMOPHONE WITH RECORDS, CARPETS, GARDEN POTS AND TUBS OF PALMS, FERNS, ETC.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Dongersi Road, in "Wood Grange" valuable furniture, glass, crockery and plated ware, dining table, chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, Chesterfield suites, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, meat safe, ice-box, writing tables, wall clocks, old curio arms, gramophone with records, carpets, cooking utensils, garden pots and tubs of palms, ferns, etc.

The property of A. S. Chadwick, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT AND CO.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Gloucoma,** Granular lids etc., cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram **Rs.** 2-8, 2 drams **Rs.** 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ueer, Kandi.
Agents.—BLISS & CO., Bombay
J. TIRETH & CO. Karachi.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Name of Subscriber .....

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES.
Byculla—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,50,50,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,009
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,326

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jutogh	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Calcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS.
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	San Francisco
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Singapore
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shimonosaki
Calcutta	Lyons	Sourabaya
Canton	Manila	Sydney
Changchun	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Darien	Newchwang	Tokyo
Fengtien	New York	Tsinan
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tsingtan
Hankow	Osaka	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	
Hongkong	Rangoon	
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

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Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

AIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 July	RAZMAK	MONGOLIAx ..	16,504
10 ,,	RANPURA		16,536
3 Aug.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx ..	20,820
27 ,,	CHINA		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
2 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
3 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	14,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,56
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20 837
14 ,,	RANPURA		16 60
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,933
28 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @		10,802
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‖ 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows —

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
24th July	MERKARA ..	8,283
14th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		Straits
27th July.	KIDDERPORE ..	China and Japan
30th Aug.	NYANZA	China and Japan
	CHITRAL.	At Colombo for Australia.
27th Sept.	DELTA	China & Japan
	CATHAY	At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
22nd July	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th July	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
3rd Aug.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi Wednesdays and Fridays every week. For passengers for Karachi can only proceed the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

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SANDHURST ROAD.

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily. Saturday, and Sunday, at 3-30 P.M.

It's a Knock Out!

RICHARD TALMADGE

The greatest Thrill producer the screen has ever known in his latest feature

"WATCH HIM STEP"

His carefree, bold manner that, mingled with a rare personality, will endear him to most moving picture enthusiasts.

Watch him step over all parental objections and marry the girl he loves.

Programme Includes

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
2 reels laughable Comic
with
HAROLD LLOYD
Commencing Saturday 30th
'THE WAGES OF SIN'
Note your engagement.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'THE GOLD FISH'

7 Reels
Famous Stage Success Now a Screen Hit
Do you want to win a husband?
Do you want silk jewels love?
SEE
"THE GOLD FISH"
Many a man thinks his heart is busted when only his headgear is cracked.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

TIME :— 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
MATINEE To day & To-morrow at 4 p.m.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

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GRANITE PILLARS
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PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
Excelsior Film Company's Greatest Love story

"LAILA-MAJNU"

This is a picture that will appeal to the eye as well as the mind. It is an heart-touching love story beautifully photographed and excellently directed by the well known artist.
FEATURING
Miss ZUBAIDA, Miss SHAHZADI, Mr. VAKIL, the well-known and favourite Stars of the public. Daily four shows. 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M. Extra Show on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3 P.M.
COMING Kohinoor's Production **"SHAHJKAR of SURAT."**

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT— THIS WEEK.
A THRILLING MELODRAMA OF NEW YORK'S UNDERWORLD!

THE "PRIDE OF SUNSHINE ALLEY"

Featuring an all-Star cast with the sensational young Star.
KENNETH McDONALD
A Human Picture Classic from the Book of Life.
The Programme includes a two-reel Comedy.
TO-NIGHT :—3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.

Real lovers die for each other and meet in the next birth.
COME AND SEE TO-DAY
Royal Art Studio's Brand New Picture
CHHELBATAO and RANI MOHANA
Featuring the well-known Stars
Miss JILLOO—Miss PUTALI—Mr. VAKIL
DAILY : 5-15. 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 3-30.
CINEMA MAJESTIC, GIRGAUM.

AMUSEMENTS.

— Stars —
Mr. Janibabu & Misses Mani & Malka
Artistic Painting.

Also
STAGE DANCE
By
Miss SITA
with PUNJABI SONG.

AND THE SHRIEKING CRY WAS HEARD BY GOD!

Whose ? How ? In What Way ? For that See—
Sharda's New Marvellous Production

GULZAR!

Sharda's Jewel on Krishna's Screen
A thrilling Photo-Drama Taken from the history of Arab depicting the life of an innocent charming girl.

from TO-DAY and during THIS WEEK

Coming Krishna's Master Drama
At the Clang of Fetters.

Krishna Cinema DUBASH THEATRE, CAMA BAG.
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

THE ECLIPSE AS SEEN IN ENGLAND.

ASTRONOMER ROYAL'S LUCK.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN SUN AND CLOUD.

Sir Frank Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, has been singularly blessed in his choice of the site for the official British observations of the eclipse. From their camp in the grounds of Giggleswick School the scientists had a wonderful view of the flaming corona of the sun throughout the whole 23 seconds of its total eclipse; and when Sir Frank received the press correspondents in audience this morning, at the pre-arranged hour of 8-30, he was able to announce that the photograph of the corona taken with the giant camera had already been developed, and that the result was excellent. "We have had extraordinary luck," he observed, "in getting one good day after fourteen bad ones. It was an exciting race between the sun and the clouds, wasn't it?"

It was, indeed. We know now that the story was to end happily; but for an appreciable time it never looked like beginning at all. Our first momentary glimpse of the sun came at about 5-50, or 20 minutes after the eclipse had begun behind a great curtain of cloud, and some minutes after one scientist had said gloomily to a colleague, "We shall do no good to-day." Then followed half an hour of uneasy struggle between sun and cloud, either conquering in turn but never for more than a few minutes together; and just as Mr. Horrocks, whose task it was to announce the time, was calling "Five minutes to go," the sun went in again. Someone said, "I think we shall get it," though in a voice that sounded anxious. And sure enough we did; for a minute afterwards there re-emerged the sun—he was by this time the thinnest of parings,—nor did he hide again until long after "totality" had come and gone.

In a now untroubled sky the sun, waxed slowly to his familiar rotund self, and in theory such a sight should be just as edifying as the waning that precedes "totality." But most of us hardly troubled to look at it. We were satisfied; and the actors in the pageant, with the sure artistic instinct they had displayed all through, seemed to recognise with ourselves that a steep dramatic summit had been reached and passed and that to prolong the thrill of it would have been mere anti-climax. A scientist might have preferred an uninterrupted sight of the eclipse during the two hours of its duration, but for the rest of us this morning's marvellous sight will be all the more memorable because it was such a chancy business. Exactly how chancy it was we learned only later from other people. Some of them had climbed heights quite near to our own position in Giggleswick and had yet seen nothing at all of the eclipse.

TOTALITY CHEERED.

Already the moon had taken a substantial bite out of the sun's pale golden disc when first we saw him. In quick succession we had three more glimpses through the chinks between scurrying dark clouds. A few minutes later he showed again, and brighter, and a large spot was visible about the middle of him. Faint dark beams, as if from a smoky searchlight, came from behind the gilt-edged clouds which hid him next and we were told they were the shadows of clouds cast upon a light mist in the sky. Clouds continued to move across the now rapidly dwindling sun. Soon after six the air had become chilly and noticeably darker. Birds were heard twittering from a clump of trees some way to the south of the camp, and the light grew ever dimmer. Mr. Horrocks shouted "One minute," and then at every tenth second until the moment when "totality" began. Darkness was everywhere now, and the air was very cold. Mr. Horrocks began to call "One, two, three," marking off the brief seconds of total eclipse. It was the only sound from the scientists' camp, and was curiously impressive. But from the skyline to the west and to the east, and from fields that were hidden from us, there came faintly another sound—the unexpected clapping of hands and cheering. It was truly spontaneous, this applause, and a measure of "totality" in its emotional effects.

THE CORONA.

To attempt any close description of the spectacle during "totality" would be foolish. In the 23 seconds of its duration an untrained watcher had time to note just one or two points hurriedly and almost haphazard, and all that remains in the mind beyond these is an unformulated sense of wonder at this marvel. Fringing the black circle of the moon was the corona itself: white light which was intensely bright at the moon's rim, fading as it receded farther into space. Sir Frank Dyson said afterwards that the corona struck him as remarkably bright. The red flames of which we had been forewarned were noticeable chiefly on the upper edge of the disc. From nine to twelve o'clock along the edge of the moon (if one pictures it as a clock face) was a string of queer protuberances—the hydrogen prominences, as they are called, though they looked solid and red enough to be blobs of sealing-wax. At other points on the rim there were, less frequently, prominences paler in hue.

The prevailing colour of the composition is no more to be described than are the colours in a flame, and here were flames which in scale and intensity have not been seen from this country for two centuries, and will not be seen again in the lifetime of most of us. So far as the Astronomer Royal can say at present, the period of "totality" appears to have begun three seconds before the moment predicted for it by the astronomers—but to confirm this will require further study—and to have lasted exactly as long as was expected.

The size of the audience which was assembled in Settle and Giggleswick this morning cannot be estimated even roughly, for it distributed itself over large and scattered tracts of country. But that part of it which was to be seen streaming along the narrow roads that lead from Giggleswick into Settle after the eclipse must have numbered several thousands, and a procession of motor-cars that seemed almost endless was passing out of Settle throughout most of the morning and later. Whatever the total is it must be far greater than these little places can ever have accommodated before in their quiet history.

ing the spectrum of the first flash (there are two flashes, at the beginning and at the end of totality) in the infra red region and also for the H and K lines of calcium. The latter photograph is expressly for the purpose of providing further evidence for or against Professor E. A. Milne's theory of the calcium chromosphere. It is not expected that the photographs will be very well defined owing to the hazy atmosphere, but valuable information on the structure of the corona will probably have been gained.

As expected the corona was an exceptionally fine example of the type associated with maximum sunspot activity on the sun's surface. It was unusually bright, and looked very much like the flame of an exploding bomb. The 23 seconds of totality seemed to pass very quickly—psychologically in about five seconds,—and there was little time to note anything besides the corona. Three or four large prominences were seen by many, but the great black shadow which is said to be so impressive under a clear sky was not very evident at Giggleswick. The deep watery blue of the sky, the coolness, and the slight breeze that arose just as the sun's disc disappeared were perhaps the most noticeable phenomena.

There seemed to be nothing of the awe or horror in the spectacle that ancient observers have remarked upon, though this may be due to the infectious cheerfulness of the astronomers who had watched vainly on fourteen successive mornings for more than a glimpse of a sun that had the grace to come out from behind a heavy cloud just five minutes before totality. Words fail to convey the joy that filled the watching astronomers at this almost incredible piece of luck, and the spectacle was greeted by triumphant applause instead of a hushed foreboding such as is proper to the experience of an event dependent on movements beyond the earth, whose effects seem like an intimation from the extra-terrestrial universe.—"Manchester Guardian."

VALUABLE INFORMATION ON CORONA

(From a scientist with the giggleswick observers.)

At 6-30 this morning the Astronomer Royal and his assistants were feeling extremely happy. By that time they had successfully photographed the corona and had also succeeded in photographing the spectrum of the first flash (there are two flashes, at the beginning and at the end of totality) in the infra red region and also for the H and K lines of calcium. The latter photograph is expressly for the purpose of providing further evidence for or against Professor E. A. Milne's theory of the calcium chromosphere. It is not expected that the photographs will be very well defined owing to the hazy atmosphere, but valuable information on the structure of the corona will probably have been gained.

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BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS

MR MUNSHI'S QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL

Mr. K. M. Munshi, M.L.C., will ask the following questions in the Bombay Legislative Council at Poona:—

Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the articles published in the "National Herald" on the 12th and 13th April 1927 under the heading "Vagaries in the Bombay Port Trust".

Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Assistant Managers and Labour Superintendents employed in the Dock Department of the Bombay Port Trust in the year 1913 with their minimum and maximum salaries and the number of Assistant Managers and Labour Superintendents employed in the year 1927 with their salaries and allowances!

Will Government be pleased to state whether the Trustees intend maintaining these superfluous posts of Sectional Assistant Managers who do merely work of Forwarding Clerks!

Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a petty official controlling the Import and Export cargo of the Merchants is allowed to reside within the Docks, near his own section from March 1927? If so, do the present promises permanently!

Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that five Anglo-Indian lads (outsiders) were straightway made permanent as Assistant Shed Superintendents in the Dock Department in Supersession of 150 senior clerks of 15 to 25 years' service? If so, what were the reasons for ignoring the rights of so many senior clerks?

Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that officials in the Dock Department draw allowances or house rent in addition to their salaries? Are the Members of the Staff paid any allowance for House rent? If not, why not?

A public meeting under Sir Malcolm Hailey's presidency passed a condolence resolution, recording the loss sustained by the Punjab in the death of Sir Ganga Ram. —A.P.

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New Office Model
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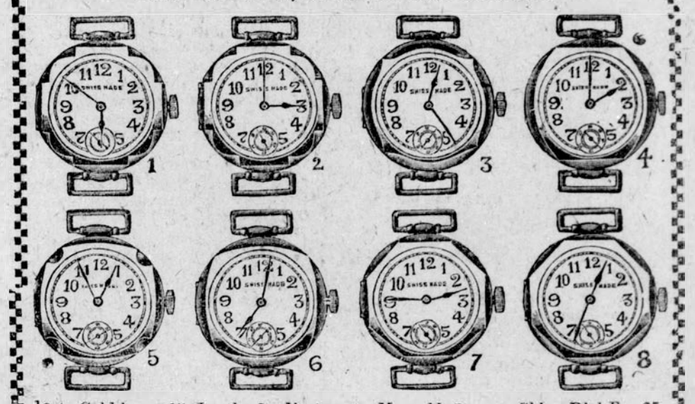

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The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flies, ants, etc.
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KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

MOTHER OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LADY DORAB TATA'S LOVELY DRESSES AT WOMEN'S MEETING

Long before the League of Nations was born the International Council of Women was working for the same ideal which are to be found in the Covenant.

"We claim," said the Marchioness of Aberdeen to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle," "to be the mother of the League."

The International Council was founded in 1888. Lady Aberdeen, who has just returned from a council meeting in Geneva, has been president for 29 out of the 39 years of its existence. It is formed of National Councils of Women in 40 different countries, and it represents, at a minimum estimate, over 40,000,000 women.

"We are working together for international peace and arbitration," she said, "and in the teaching and training of children in the history of the league."

For the first time a National Council of India was represented at the conference. "Lady Dorab Tata, of Bombay, appeared in a succession of lovely costumes and beautiful jewels and took a great interest in the proceedings.

"The Boer women were represented; there were a number of women doctors and lawyers, and a woman senator from Poland."

Mellin's Food Biscuits

intended for breast-fed or hand-reared infants at the weaning period. They promote healthy growth and development. For invalids and dyspeptics they are a stimulating and nutritious food to be taken alone or to supplement and increase the nutritive value of other foods. For the vigorous and strong they yield a light and easily digested diet.

From all Chemists and Stores throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mellin's Food Biscuits.

Cut out this advertisement and send it with Six annas in stamps for a sample box to: (mention name of paper.) WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N.Y.—Eased 10 points on realising. Improved 21 points on bull support. Reacted 14 points on liquidation. Range 21 points.—weather favourable. Closed 1 to 5 points lower.

LOCAL:—Eased on long liquidation. Closed quiet but steady.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

LIVERPOOL, July 21.

"Dallas Cables:—With continuation present favourable weather and no insect damage look for good crop Texas Oklahoma."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N.Y.—October highest 18-60 (11-41 a.m.) lowest 18-39 (10-13 a.m.)

Liverpool July 20—Our travelling man wires from Central Texas:—

Extreme heat destroying weevil but will also cause considerable deterioration in this section.

Liverpool July 21—Temperatures abnormally high. Oklahoma and Texas, light rains. Memphis district (2). Weather favourable.

Our travelling man wires from Arkansas:—

Estimate condition this state 67 per cent. Very little weevil.

Lussiana—Weevil only in spots. Better prospects than last year. Weather heap ideal.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Referring to our cable of the 19th (Market discounts crops of 14¾ millions) present condition points to 15,250,000 Bales.

Messrs. Thomas & Co.'s, report:—

The recent advance in the Home markets seems to have been temporarily checked and with favourable weather prices may react somewhat. We are, however, strongly against the "short" side and advise purchases on any setbacks.

AMERICAN:

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet with some profit taking and October touched 18.39 lowest of the day. At the decline there was good support by the bull operators and prices improved to 18-60 which proved to be the highest. At this level there was some liquidation and prices ruled quiet and finally closed at a loss of 1 to 5 points. Spot Cotton prices declined by 5 points.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet and developed into further weakness on profit taking. In the later trading there was a small rally and prices closed 5 to 8 points lower. Spot Cotton prices declined 16 points to 9-78 d per lb. with sales 6,000 bales.

The market during the week under review showes further improvement but the traders have adopted decidedly cautious attitude at the top. Mostly the recent rise was based on fears of heavy damages by boll weevil. Frequent rains are reported from sections but temperatures are abnormally high in Texas and Oklahoma. Both these important states are heavily invaded by weevil but happily present dry weather will kill some of them. However, in speculative markets where there is a determined effort on the part of Bulls such improvements can easily be set aside under the argument that heat will result in deterioration.

The weekly weather report received during the week was decidedly favourable showing good growth but complaints of weevil are becoming general. It is still a question as to what will be the extent of damage as if needed weather is to be experienced in the coming four weeks, the whole position will have a different outlook.

At present there is scarcity of contracts and operators have bought as we are passing through a critical stage of the crops as a five day's adverse weather can easily mar the prospects of it and those who are bearishly influenced are reluctant to add to their short interest. Anyhow we are at a dangerously high level and if present favourable progress of the growing cotton crop continues, it is a proved fact that increased offerings will result into lower prices, while on the other hand if present prospects are mared either by excessive heat or boll weevil damage another high level will be inevitable and we suggest extreme caution in the near future.

LOCAL MARKET.

Following a small decline in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 370-8 for April-May Broach and gradually declined to Rs. 367-8 on profit taking. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach J.-A.	354-8	354-8	352-0	352-0
Broach A.-M.	370-8	370-8	367-8	368-0
Oomra July	350-8	351-0	347-8	347-8
Oomra D.-J.	355-0	355-0	352-8	352-8
Bengal D.-J.	320-8	320-8	319-8	319-8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 22.

Liverpool opened 3 points lower. The forward market opened easy and after declining somewhat prices slightly improved. The close was quiet but steady:—

Broach J.-A.	353-0	354-0	352-8	353-0
Broach A.-M.	367-4	368-4	366-8	367-8
Oomra July	346-0	346-8	345-0	345-8
Oomra D.-J.	353-8	353-8	352-0	352-8
Bengal D.-J.	319-0	319-8	318-8	319-0

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, July 22.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
July	229-50—1.10
October	237.00—0.50
January	240.30—0.20

TENDERS.

Bombay, July 22.

	To-day.	Total.
F. G. M. G. Broach	.700	11.500
Fine M. G. Oomra	1.900	5.200

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, July 22.

Bengal Dec/Jan				319
Broach Apl/May				367
Broach July/Aug				353
Oomra Dec/Jan				353
Oomra July				347
Bengal	336	330	323	315
S./P.	332	326	319	311
Rajputana	336	330	323	315
Broach	367	363	357	352
S./D.	374	370	364	358
P./A.	377	370	363	357
K./V.	362	359	354	349
Dholera	357	354	349	344
Kalajin	363	359	354	349
Surat	425	421	417	
Navsari	435	431	425	
Oomra No. 3				
355	351	347	341	
C. P. No. 1				
367	363	357	353	
C. P. No. 2				
361	357	353	347	
Khandesh				
351	347	343	337	
Muthia				
34	345	341	335	
Comptah		386	382	378

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 22

	Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	328/35
„ Fine	323/25 Nov.+27 Dec.+17	
„ F. G.	„	315/18
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	322/25
„ F. G.	„	315/17
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	358/65
Nagpur	358-65 Nov.+34/Dec+23/	
Yeotmal	„	355-62
Arvi	355-62 Nov+26/Dec+15	
Amraoti		350-55
Khamgaon-Akola	350/55 Nov+19 Dec+9	
ulkapur	„	348-50
Khandesh	345/48 Nov.+11 Dec.+1	
Muthia Fine	340/43 Nov.— Dec.—5/6	
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„	350-53
Purna Average	„	345/48
Parbhani/Sailu	„	348/50
Indore/Ujjain	„	350/55
Burwah Sanavad	„	350/52
Broach Fine M.G.,		358/60
F.G.,		350/
Westerns Good M.G		345-50
„ H.G.	„	

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

(MESSRS. BRUCE & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, July 22

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	115	3,13,940	2,91,0 0
Central India	446	3,04,645	2,75,751
Barsi and Nagar	145	2,02,353	2,22,527
Hyderabad-Gaorani		68,860	74,101
Berar	205	5,70,734	4,75,1c8
Central Provinces	2 6	2,28,,04	2,46,164
Total Oomras..	1117	16,88,836	16,84,811
Dholera	833	2,04,493	2,80,351
N.W. Provinces ..		58.24	129645
Rajputana ..	196	59,714	1,10,770
Sind-Punjab ..	99	1,16,781	2,3,50
Broach	296	2,38,473	3,12,18
Coompta & Dharwar	196	1,33256	1,47566
Westerns-Northerns	217	68,7821	00,146
Cocoanada ..		407	2 684
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	896	38,730	61,016
Persian		4,586	4,638
American.. ..		356,722	17257
Egyptian and African	48	84,420	76,942
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	426	678	3,34
Total	4,357	30,54,C02	32,24.75

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 14th July

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	2,052	3,69,028	5,18,801
Japan & China	2,900	14,43,640	17,0-,755
Coast Ports ..		23,510	22,'0
Up-country by Rail		1,45,281	96,012
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,375	82,305
Total	4,952	19,88,834	21,28,377

Cambodia Fine M.G		380/400
Mirai/Sanad F.G. M. G		36 /70
Gumra F.G.M.G.		36 /75
Dholleras		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..

STOCKS AND SHARES.

RISE IN IMPERIAL BANK

SECURITIES STEADY.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, July 22.

Cotton Mill shares opened steady and ruled quiet on increased offerings. There was not much business and prices suffered a small decline.

TATA IRON SHARES:—

There was no support and prices after opening steady declined somewhat.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Owing to the decision of the joint meeting, about Reserve Bank, there was healthy demand for Imperial Bank shares. Prices registered good improvement, but towards the close it was partially lost. Tata Hydros were rather quiet. Bombay Burmah Trading were steady. Indian Cement and Alcocks were weak.

SECURITIES—

Owing good enquiry for cash, 3-1/2 per cent paper after opening at Rs. 77-6 improved to Rs. 77-9. Short date new loan is considered a success. Government have borrowed 5 million pounds for six months in London. The tone was steady.

BANKS.

Bank of India (166-150 Pd.) 10 p.c. 80-12
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 88-1/2.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/10.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1,475.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 367/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3-15/16.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 27/4.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Indian Cement (250) 185.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 610.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 182/8.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/8.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpurs (10) 7, 51-3/4.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 877/8.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102 xd
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.cv 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-/2 p.c. 707-1/2.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 86.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 340.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/14.
Bombay Trasway P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 90.
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 33, 1.077/8.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,002.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 561/4.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 860.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1.025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 171/2 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmerabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 407.8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 347-1/2.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 936 1/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 538/12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8 483/12.
Centuries (100) 20, 426/4.
Crescent (100) 2. 215.
Colaba Mills (100) 8, 143/2.
Dawn (250) 85. 720.
David (500) 250.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Re. 1/0/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 138/12
Elphinstone (100) nil, 15.
Fazulbhoy Mills (250) 25, 928 3/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Glove (100) 31.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 133/12.
Indore Malwa (100) 383 3/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 238/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 80.
Kasturchand (500) 29/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,410.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil. 117/8.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 477-1/2.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 126-1/4.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 92-1/2.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills (100) 316/4.
New City Mills (100) 120.
Pahaney Mills (250) 253/12.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 588/12.
Phoenix (100) 10. 397/8.
Simplex (100) 181/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8,800.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 27-1/2.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 522/8.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Mills (100) 95.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 33.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,830.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 575.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 275.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 40 nom.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 10 600.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up) Rs. 4, Rs. 193/12.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) nil, 207-1/2.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c. 86.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 6 3-16.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 10-1/2.
Empire of India Life (500-100) Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,200.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15 175.
McKenzie (10) 25, 350.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Re. 1, 24-1/4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 700.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 15/11.
Tata Construction (30) 4. 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (1st) 150, 6 p.c. 143.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1/2, 87/8.
Tata Iron (O.) (75) 49.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 145.
Telephone Co. (50) 41.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

SECURITIES

Bombay, July 22.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/7.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs 101/7.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 105/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/5/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 113.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due to 1974 87/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103.

Forward Rates.—2nd August Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/7/6 1945 55 Rs. 108/5.

Tone of Market.—4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8 Steady market.

SHARE MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			407	8 0
Bombay Cotton			347	8 0
Bombay Dyeing	938-12,	938-12.	936-4,	
			936	4 0
Century			426	4 0
Central India			538	12 0
Colaba Land			146	4 0
Crescent			215	0 0
Fazulbhoy	930,	930, 929-4	928	12 0
Finlays			150	0 0
Globe			31	0 0
Gokak			133	12 0
Indian Bleaching			238	12 0
Indore Malwa			383	12 0
Kohinoor			260	0 0
Madhowjee			122	8 0
Mathuradas			80	0 0
Meyer Sassoon			92	8 0
Mysore			126	4 0
New Great	320,	320, 316-4,	316	4 0
Pahany			253	12 0
Phoenix			397	8 0
Simplex			181	4 0
Swadeshi			522	8 0
Swan Mills			160	0 0
Tata Mills			90	0 0
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent			77	7 6
Govt. paper 5 per cent			108	5 0

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay. July 22.

Yesterday London market ruled quiet on selling by India and China. Prices declined 3/8 to 1/8d. New York Silver closed 58/7/8. The local market opened for Shravan at Rs. 59/12 and fluctuated both days on profit taking and fresh buying. The close was quiet at 6 p.m. as under:—

Shanghai Exchange			opened	2-6-7/8
„			closed	2-6.3/1
Ready	59/7			
Shravan	59/12	59/12	59/7	59/3
Bhadrwa	59/11	59/12	59/7	59/7/6

GOLD.

Bombay. July 22.

The market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Ready	21 8 6
Shravan	21 8 0
Bhadrawa	21 8 3

EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 22

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 25/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 29/32.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 130. 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 126 1/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 174 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/2.
London—Paris Frcs. 124 01.
London—Switzerland 25.21
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.93.
London—Rome Liras 89.30.
London—Berlin Marks 20.41 1/2.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet—dull market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 22.

3 Months 4-11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4-1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2-3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—In better supply.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay. July 22.

The market ruled quiet but steady and closed as under:—

Linseed Sept	10 13 6
Linseed May	10 15 6
Wheat Sept.	7 13 0
Wheat May	7 13 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay. July 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.

Wheat	6,962 cwts.
Linseed	608 „
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	104 „
Gingelseeds	34 „
Poppyseed	6 „

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c|o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

Groundnuts	2,018 „
Castorseed	619 „
Rice	48,243 „
Cottonseed	5,066 „
Mowraseed	18 „
Gram	364 „
Joowar	753 „
Bajree	1,700 „
Coal	7,181 tons.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

(Special for "The Chronicle")

Muktsar, (Punjab). July 20.

Wheat Bhadon	4 10 6
Wheat Asuj	4 13 0
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Barley Asuj	3 6 6
Rapeseed Bhadon	7 14 6
Cottonseed Bhadon	4 2 3

LOCAL RATE

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 12 0
Gram	3 12 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 2 6
Rapeseed	7 12 0 to 8 0 0
Cottonseed	4 0 0
Rapeseed Oil	19 8 0

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	2,000 mds.
Gram	600 mds.
Barley	300 mds.
Rapeseed	50 mds.

Remarks.—Weather rainy. Market steady.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORTS

Bombay, July 22.

MONEY.

The Money Market has been easy this week with a fair supply of funds available in spite of the cash requirements for the New Government Loan. The rate for call money declined to 2 3|4 to 3 per cent. The trade demand continues to decrease and now amounts to about 193 lakhs, according to the latest statements of the Imperial Bank. The following are the fixed deposit rates: One to three months 2 1|2 per cent. to 3 per cent. six months 3 to 3 1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th July 1927, indicates an increase of Rs. 262.88 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 25,09,72,000 as compared with Rs. 49.50 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 31.09, an increase of 3 per cent. over last week. Government securities have declined by Rs. 13.21 lacs. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 29.26 lacs, Rs. 130.32 lacs, and Rs. 1.36 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as Other deposits have increased, the former by Rs. 92.77 lacs to Rs. 8.15 crores and the latter by Rs. 32.25 lacs to Rs. 71.82 crores. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Applications for the new Government Loan opened on Monday, the 18th July, for conversion of 6 per cent. 1927 and 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds and subscriptions were received for large amounts. On the 20th July, applications were received for cash and these have been received in a moderate amount. It is believed not unlikely that the loan will be closed before long.

After an easy opening the gilt-edged market displayed more firmness at the close. The hesitant attitude of the market and the slightly lower prices prevailing during the early part of the week are reported to have been due to a feeling that subscriptions to the New Government Loan would be on a restricted scale. However, as it became known that subscriptions were being received for fairly large amounts, a steadier tone prevailed. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 77-10 to Rs. 77|4 but improved and closes at Rs. 107-7, and 1945-55. Loan from Rs. 108|6|3 to Rs. 108|3|6. Rs. 108|5|6. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 Loans remained unchanged at Rs. 102|8 and Rs. 103|7. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds kept steady at Rs. 106|8. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100|10 and Rs. 105|8, 1931 at Rs. 106|12 and 1932 at Rs. 107|15. 6 1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan remained unchanged at Rs. 113. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 89|6.

The currency return as of 15th July 1927 shows an increase of Rs. 100.61 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 174.69 crores. Silver coins also show an improvement of Rs. 100.61 lacs, to Rs. 100.49 crores, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 8.99 crores respectively. There is no change in the securities in India which remain at Rs. 35.45 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 79.70 as against 79.58 a week ago. The week's record figure for silver holdings (both coin and bullion) in the Paper Currency Reserve has again been surpassed and the present figure is Rs. 109.48 crores.

The Select Committee on the Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill which convened in Calcutta on the 18th July is still in session. Although numerous unauthorised statements have appeared in various publications it would seem best to await the official announcements of the Committee itself before ineling to any opinion in the matter.

Replying to an address presented by the Indian Chamber of Commeree, Calcutta, Sir Bash Blackett, the Finance Member, remarked that in his opinion there was no reason whatever to be dissatisfied with general trade conditions and that he was too optimistic to say that they were in a depressed condition. He pointed that the railway receipts were on the increase. The Finance Member stated that applications for the New Loan were being received on a satisfactory scale. As regards the occurence of any undue stringency in the money market, Sir Basil said that there has been no stringency during the last few months as might have been the case and also expressed the hope that when the Reserve Bank comes into being, seasonal fluctuations will cease and money rates will be more stable.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has been steady but dull with sellers throughout the week at 1s. 5-13|16d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. with business passing at 1s. 5-27|32d. The volume of business both for export and import has been small. However, towards the end of the week there was some enquiry for bullion remittances. At the last bidding for sterling purchases the Government accepted £230,000 at 1s.5-7|8d. and the amount for the coming week has been lowered to £500,000. The foregoing exerted no effect upon the market owing to the easy conditions of money and the small volume of export bills. The following are the forward rates: July 1s.5-13|16d. August 1s. 5-27|32d. September 1s. 5-7|8d. October 1s. 5-29|32d. November 1s.5-15|16d December|February 1s. 6d. and March 1s. 5-31|32d.

According to a press communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tenders to the amount of £230,000 were received on Wednesday the 20th July, at 1s. 5-7|8d. and were allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday the 27th July 1927 under the same conditions as previously announced.

It is reported that the Secretary of State for India will invite tenders for £5 million six months Indian sterling bills at the Bank of England on 26th July for payment on the 29th July.

The dollar sterling quotation was unchanged at 4.85 1|2 dol. French Francs and the Belga remained almost unchanged at 124.01 and 34.93. The Italian lira further depreciated during the week to 89.55 but closes at 89.30.

India's foreign sea-borne trade for the month of June 1927 shows that the total imports of private merchandise amounted to Rs. 1852 lacs and the exports including reexports to Rs. 2278 lacs. The net imports of treasure in the month were Rs. 361 lacs and the visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure in favour of India was Rs. 88 lacs. The balance of remittances of funds adverse to India was Rs. 382 lacs.

GOLD.

The gold market this week has been devoid of any features worthy of report. The price of ready gold has improved by only three pies per tola. The daily average offtake remains unchanged at about 12,000 tolas while stocks on hand have increased to about 625,000 tolas. The price of gold in London opened at 84s. 11 1|2d. declined to 84s. 10 3|4d. on Tuesday and closed at 84s. 11 1|2d. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 13-8- for ready and Rs. 13-8|3 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21|7|9 and Rs. 21|7|6 for ready and 15th July settlement, Rs. 21|8|3 and Rs. 21|7|9 for 15th August settlement and Rs. 21|8|3 and Rs. 21|8 for 12th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £17,000 gold. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £49,000 and from Durban £115,000 shipped on the 18th instant. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 36,26,289 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £12,000.

SILVER.

Considerable speculation swayed the market this week with a marked increase in the volume of transactions. During the forepart of the week generally steady conditions were noted with China Banks buying but on Tuesday evening following the reports from Calcutta that released rupees should be held by Government and not melted or sold and that 25 crores of rupees more than the Currency Commission recommended should be held by the Reserve Bank, a sharp rise took place. This was occasioned by heavy bear covering and Calcutta buying. On the following day at the higher price levels large selling was registered by China Banks and for American account. With the peak point reached a reaction set in and prices closed but slightly above the levels of last Friday. The price of ready silver opened at Rs. 58-15, soared to Rs. 60-7 but subsequtntly declined and closes at Rs. 59-10. The daily average offtake is almost unchanged at 120 bars and with new arrivals stocks on hand are estimated at about 4700 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 6-13|16d. to 2s. 7-1|8d., but declined and closes at 2s. 6-7|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 26-1|4d. and 25-87d. for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60|7 and Rs. 58-15 for ready and 19th July settlement and Rs. 60-9 and Rs.59-1 for 17th August settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £145,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £220,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 1269 bars and Rs. 3,04,000 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £55,000.

SHARES.

The share market has been very steady throughout the week with a number of gains in the prices of cotton mill shares. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares: Bombay Dyeing Rs. 933|12-935-928|12 937|8; Century Rs. 426|4-421|4-427|8; Central India Rs. 536|4-537|8-535-540; Crescent Rh.215—216|4—212|8—215; Fazulbhoy Rs.921|4—927|8—917|8—928|12—; Madhowji Rs.125—122|8; New Great Rs. 316|4—317|8—313|12—318|12—Pearl Rs.583|12—587|8—578|12—588|12—; Simplex Rs. 182|8—185—177|8—182|8—; and Swadeshi Rs. 517|8—518|12—513—12—523|12.

In the miscellaneous section the chief fluctuation in prices have been in the Tata Iron and Steel Shares both Ordys. and Defds. which finally closed steady with little change in price as compared with last week. The explanation offered by the Managing Agents of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. is not considered quite complete and their premature announcement and the reasons thereof are not yet entirely clear to the business community. Andhra Valleys declined to Rs. 841|4 but Tata Hydros improved to Rs. 1078|12. Alcocks improved from Rs. 271|4 to Rs. 280 and Bombay Trams are unchanged at Rs.146|4. In Cement shares Bundis improved from Rs. 26|8 to Rs. 27|4 and Katni Ordy. from Rs. 166|4 to Rs. 178|12, while Defds. have dropped from Rs. 625 to Rs. 550 but improved at the close to Rs. 600. Railway shares were unchanged this week.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 141 Oxd. and Contributories at Rs. 352|8xd. Bank of India shares improved to Rs. 81 and the Central Bank shares to Rs. 29|10.

Calcutta: In spite of a rise in the price of Hessians from Rs. 16-3 to Rs. 16-6. Jute shares in the Calcutta market showed no response and closed quiet.

WEEKLY YARN MARKET.

22nd July 1927.

The continued rise in prices of cotton have had its usual effect in yarns and as a result an optimistic feeling has prevailed in the yarn market during the whole week and inquires have broadened although the actual business resulting is still not very large on account of the Mills quoting very high prices whereas the buyers have been yet offering lower rates. On the whole, however, the turnover has been much better than for the last several weeks and business amongst the dealers has taken place for ready and for forward deliveries at about 1|4 to 1|2 an anna per lb., higher than during the last few days. Most of the dealers now feel that any hope for lower prices cannot be realised and when some of the Mills have finished selling their stocks they will have to pay much higher prices and therefore they have been buying small lots in well-known chops. In Indian yarns there has been a business for about 2000 Bales during the week from 4s. to 20s. and had the Mills not adopted very firm attitude, much larger business would have been possible. In English yarns, prices have advanced some what further but the turnover is very limited. In Japanese and Shanghai Yarns, prices have shown some more advance but owing to very heavy stocks business is very limited. The principal advance, however, is noticeable in Egn. Mercerised yarns where a good business is being arranged amongs the dealers themselves for ready and forward deliveries, especially in Japanese qualities. On the whole the feeling is much better and if cotton continues steady at or about this level, prices will register a farther advance slowly and slowly. Monsoon has also been reported satisfactory so far and it is very likely that after about a fortnight's time large inquiries and orders will be forthcoming from up country markets.

English Yarns.—Manchester prices have advanced still further and there is absolutely no chance for any forward business in these yarns except in very small quantities and in well-known chops. Dealers have been selling at slightly better rates from stock at the moment.

Japanese Yarns.—Import Horses have been quoting much higher rates but heavy stocks have been preventing a sharp advance and it seems it will take sometime before prices advance to a satisfactory level. In Mercerised yarns the advance is very rapid in view of the fact that the stocks in the market were low and in the hands of a few strong holders only. Further forward business has also been arranged in Mercerised yarn and offtake has been satisfactory. Sampin has advanced further whereas Exchange has remained steady.

Artificial silk yarns.—A more optimistic feeling has prevailed in this class of yarns and the feeling is much better especially in case of cheap qualities in which the turnover has taken place. Prices have advanced to the extent of one anna per lb. in several qualities and a further advance is very likely, if demand continues to show further improvement.

Indian Yarns.—In sympathy with cotton, Mills have been raising their prices, whereas buyers have been dragging behind and have been steadily raising their limits and in some cases are able to buy small lots. Very often a lot of offers from up-country market at somewhat higher rates have been received, but most of them have been rejected on account of higher prices quoted by the Mills. It looks as if a change of sentiment has taken place and as soon as it ceases raining in up-country stations buying orders will come into this market very freely and the steady cotton will help the dealers considerably in arranging business.

PIECE GOODS.

July 22.

The local piece goods market ruled quiet but steady with a moderate demand mostly retail. Monsoon prospects are better and dealers continue optimistic. Their purchases are of low rates and at present they are showing good profits house holders are not anxious to press for sales. Prices are showing gradual improvement consequent upon strong cotton undertone.

Local Mills are reported to have sold small lots at slightly better prices. Long cloths are quoted at 14 as 9 pies to Re. 1/- Calander shirtings from 14 as to 15 as. Grey Dhooties 15 as to Rs. 1-1-0 Drills 12 as. to 14 as.

The English cloth offtake continues fairly steady at firm prices for standard qualities. Mulls are showing small improvement. Shirtings and Drills are very steady. Some Nainsooks are offered at Rs. 3-5 per piece. Fancy and print cloth are showing better turnover. The Japanese cloth continues in steady demand but prices quoted are rather high as the sampin quotations are ruling firm. Some sales are effected in cheaper qualities.

Reports received from Manchester by to-day's mail show that the market was only beginning to become normal again after the holidays, but the trade was by no means vigorous. The undertone remained firm but little new business was being booked. The Yarn Association prices were being adhered but even firms who were not obliged to accept the minimum rates found its difficult to sell Yarns on a profitable basis. (The above applied to American Yarns the Spinners of fine counts, spun out of Egyption Cotton appeared able to have sold at profits, and it shows that the more the expensive the Yarn the better the demand.

The quotations for the leading chops Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS,		
Rall's Fari No. 20003	9 ×37 1/2/3	8 12 0
„ 10,0000	..45 × „	10 6 0
„ No. 33,000	..45 × „ ..	9 0 0
„ No. 2800	37 ×	8 0 0
„ No. 4545	38×38.. ..	
„ No. 15000	44 × 38 ..	9 8 0
„ No. 16000..	..	10 0 0
„ No. 17000..	..	10 8 0
Graham's No. 2730..39	..	8 10 0
„ No. 2750..45	..	10 6 0
Dewhursts B.B.B..38×38 1/2..		15 4 0
„ B.B. ..38×38.. 1/2..		13 0 0
„ Rupe No. 5..38×38 1/2		
Ritchie's No. 510..39×37 1/2 38		8 8 0
ven's Shunker	..39 × „	
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38 .	12 0 0
GREY DRILLS.		
Pepperell's Dragon	..29×40 ..	14 0 0
Ralli's "Scissors"	.29×40 ..	13 12 0
GREY JACONETS		
Ralli No. 18 ..	..45×22	..5 9 6
„ No. 18 ..	..40×22	..4 15 6
„ No. 138 ..	..40×22	..4 9 5
„ No. 636 ..	..44×22	..4 15 6
WHITE SHIRTINGS		
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	17 0 0
H. B. T. C. 40,000	..36×40	21 8 0
WHITE MULLS		
Ralli's No. 16	..41×19	..6 0 0
„ No. 69	..46×19	..6 12 0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..7 8 0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..8 4 0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	.. 0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..6 0 0
„ No. 813	..39×20	..6 2 0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..4 2 0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	12 12 0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..5 0 0
Ritchie's No. 1260	..27×18	..2 6 0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..3 0 0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..3 8 0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..4 0 0
„ 1K-4K39',43"48"53×18Aug.		
„ No. 95..	..58×20	..5 12 0
„ No. 66,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 86,999	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..0 0 0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..0 0 0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..5 0 0
WHITE NAINSOOKS.		
Ralli's No. 7070,9090	27×18	..3 4 0
„ No. 6181 ..	„	..3 2 0
„ No. 1850 ..	„	..
„ No. 1900 ..	„	..
„ No. 2600 ..	„	..
„ No. 21021 ..	„	..
„ N o.39620T.B.	38×22	..4 8 0
Graham's Nos. 88,8888	28×18	..3 9 0
No. 95950-97970		
„ Saraswati	..36×18	..5 4 0
„ TipooW/WWW	34×18	..4 7 0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..4 11 0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		..4 15 0
y on's No. 4545-5656		
„ 6767 ..	..26×18	.3 2 0
Greaves' No. 8000T.B.	38×22	..
Ritchie s Nos. 3500-4510		
„ 5520 ..	..26×18	..3 2 0
I.W. and Co's Nos. 5800 5820		
"Motor Car"		..3 1 0
PRINTS.		
Chocolate Jeans per yard.		..0 6 8

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS. Unchanged		
No. 666 Shirtings	383×8Net	
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	..12 8 0
„ 98 8 „	44×38 „	..10 12 0
„ 5151 „	44×38 „	.. 10 5 0
„ 4141 „	44×38 „	.. 9 10 0
„ 5544 „	48×38 „	.. 9 12 0
„ 3800 „	44×38 „	..14 0 0
„ 44000 „	44×38 „	.. 9 12 0
„ 4500 „	44×38 „	.. 13 0 0
„ 6600 „	44×38 „	.. 9 8 0
„ 9999 „	44×38 „	
„ 7777 „	36×40 „	
„ 7500 „	36×40 „	
„ 3 A Globe	36×40 „	
„ „ 6000	„	
"C" Sheetings	..30×36Ex.Bond	7 7 0
9"Dragons	..30+36 Ex. Bond	7 9 0
Elephant"Drills	..29×40 „	..12 10 0
Duck" Drills	..26×40 „	10 6 0

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(From Messrs. Gulab & Co.; Stock and Share Brokers Bunder Road Karachi.)

19th July 1927.

Since our last report not much business has passed in Larkhanas and Uppersinds.

The Hyderabad Electrics and Karachi Electrics continue to be a quiet Market in the absence of sellers.

A dividend of Rs. 4½ per share for the half year ending 31st March 1927 making a total dividend of Rs. 7½ per share for the year was confirmed at the annual meeting of the Karachi Electric supply Corporation Ltd.

The following are the quotations.

Name of the Company	Paid up Value	Present value.
Sind Lights	100-0-0	145-0-0 X.D.
Sind Lighterage	150-0-0	130-0-0
Larkhana Jacobabad	100-0-0	87-0-0
Uppersinds	100-0-0	80-0-0
ELECTRIC:—		
Karachi Electrics	100-0-0	102-0-0
Hyderabad Electrics	100-0-0	105-0-0
DEBENTURE:—		
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	100-0-0	111-12-0
FLOUR MILLS:—		
Karachi Flour Mills	80-0-0	115-0-0
India Flour Mills	60-0-0	110-0-0
Century Flour Mills	100-0-0	100-0-0

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

(Messrs. Pitamber and Co.)

Bombay, 22nd July 1927.

During the week under report, s.s. "Bourbonnais" completed discharging of Natal Coal. No fresh business is reported and the market rules very quiet.

There is no steamer discharging coal at present.

STEAMERS DUE WITH COAL.

24th July 1927 s.s. "Ramsay" Desh/Seeb/Poniatih Andrew Yule & Co.

24th July 1927 a steamer Parcel of English coal Grahams Trading Co.

24th July 1927 a steamer Victoria Bengal coal Grahams Trading Co.

Early August s.s. "Baltic" Northern Navigation Grahams Trading Co.

One cargo of Northern Navigation and one of Burnside for August shipment are also to come.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality C.I.F. Ex scale at Darukana

Welsh Rs. 30/-.

Northern Navigation Sh. 29/6 (Ready).

Northern Novigaiton Sh. 28/6, July shipt Rs. 23/-.

Northern Navigation Sh. 28/- August.

St. Geo. and Burnside Sh. 28/-.

Deshargarh Rs. 18/8 Rs. 20/-.

Seeb/Poniatih Rs. 18/4.

Victoria Rs. 17/12 Rs. 19/8.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, July 22.

During the week under review there is no further development worthy of note either way. Ready Market ruled steady for the whole week evidencing a rise of about an Anna per cwt. in the last week-end price-levels. Purchase enquiries for Spot Sugar contnued on a moderate scale with an offtake of about 2,000 bags a day. Forward Prices have also ruled steady during the week under review by evidencing very narrow fluctuations of about a pence or two. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 14|13 and Rs. 14|12 for Java Ready Sugar Sh. 14|7 and Sh. 14|4 for June, Sh. 14|8 1|2 and Sh. 14|7 for July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/- and Sh. 14|11 for Octo/Nov/Dec and Sh. 15|4 and Sh. 15|2 for Jan/Feb/March Shipment for Java Sugar and Sh. 15|3 and Sh. 15|2 for July/Aug/Sept, Sh. 15|6 and Sh. 15|5 for Octo/Nov/Dec and Sh. 15|9 and Sh. 15|7 for Jan/Feb/March Shipment for Jamnagar C. I. F. Sugar and Rs. 15/- and Rs. 14|14 for B. R. B. Beet Sugar.

Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 66,299 Bags of Java Sugar per S. S. "Nizam" are estimated at 1,00,000 bags of Java and 25,000 bags of B. R. B. and Beet Sugar:—

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Nizam" Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment June Sh. 14/6 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 14/7 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 14/11 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/3 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

July/Aug/Sept Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F B H.

Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. E. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15 per cwt.

Beef Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/11 per cwt

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 22.

200	Ralli Bros.	Broach	361
100	Ozoburin & Co.	Ujjain	347
200	Volkart Bros.	Berar	357
100	Do.	Khandesh	315
100	Toyomankwa	Kalajin	340
100	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Sangli	365
300	Japan T & Co.	Broach	360
100	Do.	Neemuch	342
100	Forbes & Co.	Western	333
100	G. G. Kosha & Co.	Broach	350 old.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143
Insure now, before you suffer loss.
FIRE
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MOTOR CAR
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(Jewellery)
Etc., Etc.
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Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

PHOSFERINE for Nerve Control

MAJOR H. SYKES

O.B.E., Aeronautical and Technical Adviser for the British Automobile Schools, Ltd., writes:—

"OFTEN one hears the phrase in reference to "Knights of the Air," "Oh! He has no nerves!" No greater mistake was ever made. Airmen are usually all nerves, only they are "under control." This phase of life is undoubtedly a strain on one's nervous system, and attimes a tonic is essential. During 1917 I sustained a very serious accident, which all but put me out for good, and had it not been for the wonderful skill of modern surgery and the astounding properties of Phosferine, I would to-day be a wreck, instead of which I am still flying. There are times when both airman and passenger feel in need of a rapid and sustaining tonic, and in such cases I never fail to use or recommend Phosferine."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If not ex you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Mongolia" at Aden.

His Excellency the Viceroy opens Broadcasting Station, Radio House, Apollo Bunder, 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of 16th instant arrived at Aden at 2 a.m. on the 22nd instant.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" arrived London on Thursday, the 21st instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Murray" left Suez in the evening of the 20th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcel mails for Germany direct s.s. "Wartenfels" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 Noon on Saturday, the 23rd July, 1927.

ANNIVERSARY OF LATE MR. BORKAR.

The first anniversary of late Rao Bahadur Y. B Borkar, Dewan of Janjira State, will be celebrated in the Seth Block at Thakurdwar to-day (Saturday).

DADAR SARVAJANIK GANESHOTSAV.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadar Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m., at Dadar.

SUBURBAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Suburban Railway Advisory Committee will be held to-day (Saturday) at its office at 139, Medows Street, Fort Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY.

The sixth monthly general meeting of the Mutual Helping Society will be held in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Library Hall, near French Bridge, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.). All members and sympathisers are earnestly requested to attend.

UPANISHAD CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Kathopanishad at the Asthik Samaj, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ram Krishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagvat Gita at Krishna Building III., Parel, on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also hold a public class on the Bhagvat Gita, at Dr. Chota Lal's Bungalow, Borivili, the same evening at 7 p.m. (S. T.).

POETICAL RECITATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Saraswat Club, Santa Cruz, Mr. Raghavendra Rao Shreshta Professor, Lucknow University, will give public readings of English Poems of his own composition, to-day (Saturday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). in the Hall of Dr. Nayampalli's Bungalow, Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when Dr. H. D. Khote, will deliver a lecture on "Carriers of Infection and how they should be avoided" and Miss Ida M. Dickinson on "Vigilance Work."

The students of the class will visit the N. M. Mental Hospital, Thana, on Sunday, the 24th July, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.).

HON. PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DINNER.

The Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Bombay, will give a Dinner on Wednesday, 27th inst. at 8-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Willingdon Sports Club. The Hon. Sir Amberson Marten, Chief Justice of Bombay, will be the principal guest of the evening.

GIRL KNOCKED DOWN DEAD BY CAR

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

While he was driving his car No. Y2897 along Khetwadi Back Road towards Golpitha on Thursday evening, Mahadeo Maruti knocked down Vajibai Mohanshanker, a girl aged four years, who was crossing the road, having come out from Khetwadi 9th Lane, the girl was seriously injured and died on the spot instantaneously, and although several people who tried to prevent him from driving on. Mahadeo drove on without blowing even his horn.

The dead body of the girl was removed to the morgue where the City Coroner held an inquest touching the death on Friday, Mr. M. N. Chhatrapati, pleader, appeared for Mahadeo the motor-driver.

WHEEL RUNS OVER BODY.

Manekji Shapurji Engineer, the first witness said that he was going along Khetwadi Back Road towards Golpitha on Thursday evening. He saw the deceased coming out from Khetwadi 9th Lane and was crossing the road when motor-car No. Y2897 passed by witness and its bumper struck against the deceased. She fell down and the wheel of the car ran over her. The car was being driven in the middle of the road and the girl was knocked down precisely in the middle of the road. The car stopped about 40 feet away from the place, as a number of people shouted at him and asked him to stop.

Dr. W. Nunans the Police Surgeon giving evidence said that the cause of the death of the girl was the fracture of the base of the deceased's skull.

After further evidence was recorded, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by the fracture of the base of the skull the deceased having been knocked down and run over by car No. Y2897, driven by Mahadeo Maruti. The Jury held the act of the driver as negligent.

HONY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE ASSAULTED

ACCUSED FINED RS. 30

BITTER COMPLAINT AGAINST CONSTABLE'S INDIFFERENCE.

Before a Bench of Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Mr. C. J. Munin a Parsi named Jamshedji Dorabji was placed for disorderly behaviour in a public place.

The facts of the case are that Dr. B. E. Ghaswalla, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay was sitting near Gowalia Tank Road. The accused came up and without any provocation whatsoever commenced assaulting Dr. Ghaswalla. and making wild and unfounded and reckless allegations against Dr. Ghaswalla. Dr. Ghaswalla shouted out to the nearest policeman on duty opposite Messrs. Kemp and Co. for help, but unfortunately the the constable took no notice, and Dr. Ghaswalla had to go to the Gamdevi Police Station and request for police assistance which was immediately given.

The first impression that the accused gave to the Court was that he was of unsound mind, but his consistent replies to the several questions by the Court removed that impression.

Though Dr. Ghaswalla was feeling too ill, he entered into the witness box and gave his evidence very clearly. The Court held the accused guilty of the offence with which he was charged and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30.

Dr. Ghaswalla complained bitterly to the Court of the indifference of the Police Constable but the Court refrained from making any comments and directed the judicial clerk to make a reference about the matter to the Commissioner of Police.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Prince Pratabsingh Gaekwar and Captain, C. E. U. Bremner lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Thursday the 21st inst.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Irwin accompanied by their personal staff left this afternoon on their monsoon tour and will return to Simla on the 14th August.—A.P.

Sir B. N. Mitra left for Bombay this afternoon.—A.P.

What will You read in To-morrow's

" SUNDAY CHRONICLE " ?

From Berlin to New York in two hours.
Great men who have married at seventy.
How can thin men grow fat ?
The way to grow long hairs.
Reform of House of Lords.
Nazir Ali's cricket in England.
The Weekly Diary.
Reviews and Current Literature.

The "Sunday Chronicle" is profusely illustrated with pictures of the week's events.

Make sure of your Copy on Sunday Morning.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

BROKER'S "UNAUTHORISED" PURCHASE OF GOLD

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

On a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18,768, an aged Marwari named Bhagwandas Hurkisondas was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, the complainant in the case being Jethalal Shamji, a gold and silver merchant.

The prosecution story was that the accused who was the broker of the firm of Nansukhdas Shiva Narayan approached the complainant on July 7 and placed an order for 750 tolas of gold on behalf of Nansukhdas. In the course of the same day he took delivery of the gold promising the amount of Rs. 15,064 to pay on the next day.

ANOTHER ORDER FOR GOLD.

On the same day the accused placed another order for 100 tolas of gold with the same firm, evading payment for the same on the ground that a hundi that he had could not be cashed. On the following day, the accused paid an amount of Rs. 10,000 and took delivery of 100 tolas of gold valued at Rs. 14804. He paid Rs. 1,100 more on July 9, and promised to pay the balance of Rs. 18,000 odd some later on.

"NOT AUTHORISED TO PURCHASE"

As nothing was heard about the accused for some days, the complainant firm grew suspicious and inquired of Nansukhdas who said that he had not authorised the accused to purchase any gold on his behalf. He therefore, complained to the police who arrested the accused.

Mr. Chhotalal Desai who appeared for the accused applied for his release on bail. The Magistrate ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 3,000 with a surety for Rs. 10,000.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla. the Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant firm.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

Provaschandra Lahiri, his nephew Nirod and a woman named Katyayani. who have been arrested in connection with the recent alleged trunk murder in Howrah were placed before a Deputy Magistrate on Wednesday and remanded, bail being refused.—A. P.

WIRELESS BROADCASTING

TO-DAY'S DEMONSTATION IN C. J. HALL.

There will be a public demonstration of Broadcasting to-day (Saturday) at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, on the occasion of the opening of the new Bombay Station of the Indian Broadcasting Co. Ltd., by H. E. the Viceroy.

Dorrs will be open at 5-30 p.m., the programme will commence with the broadcasting of His Excellency's Opening Speech at 6-30 p.m.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	July 22.
Previous Closing Rate	18.80
To-day's Opening Rate	18.80
Difference	Unchanged,
To-day's Closing Rate	19 08
Difference	+.28

LIVERPOOL.

	July 22.
Previous Closing Rate	9.97
To-day's Opening Rate	9.98
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.97
Difference	Unchanged.

Broach	Apl/May	Expectation
		372 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London July 22.
Silver Ready	26 1 0
	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	26 1 0
	0 1 0 lower

Tone of Market:—Steady.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

EXPANSION TO INCLUDE MUSLIM GIRLS

ENFORCEMENT OF ACT URGED

At a monthly meeting of the Bombay Schools Committee held in the Committee room on Friday evening under the Chairmanship of Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Mr. Dimtimkar moved that the operation of the compulsory primary education be extended to Muslim girls in the F. and G. Wards of the City in view of the fact that the Government had raised the age to 10 years.

Mr. B. N. Motiwala supported the proposition and said that compulsory education Act mut be enfoced in the case of Muslim girls at once and the parents who break the law should be brought to book.

TIME NOT YET RIPE.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi doubted, whether the present Lady Superintendent could cope up with the additional work. He thought that the time for enforcing the Act was not yet ripe.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram supported the motion and strongly appealed to the House to carry it.

Dr. Javle further supported the motion but doubted whether the compulsion would be effective in the face of the fact that the Muslim girls staunchly observed the purdah.

The resolution on being put to vote was adopted unanimously.

ACCOUNTS OF MANDVI SCHOOL.

It was then suggested that the Committee should consider items nos. 22 and 23 on the agenda which were as follows.

Secretary's Second Report on the alleged false accounts presented by the Kanji Karamsey Mandvi School with a view to obtaining more Grant-in-Aid from the Schools Committee.

Secretary's report about the K. K. Mandvi School not presenting its records for the inspection of the Secretary as per Grant-in-Aid Code Rule 4 Chapter 1.

Seven members of the Committee were of the opinion that the Committee should consider the items 'in camera' excluding the press.

It may be recalled in this connection that the original report of the Secretary about the Kanji Karamsey Gujarati School was considered at a previous meeting of the Committee and the press was not excluded.

It was however decided after some discussion to fix a special day for the consideration of these items.

Several items connected with the work of Mr. Gopalrao the ex-Scout Organiser of the Committee were also postponed for discussion on a future date.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JULY 23RD)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CANCER.

If to-day is your birthday I have great pleasure in informing you that you are a chap (and "chapess" of cheerful disposition, always looking merry and gay even though a thousand worries may be inwardly tormenting you, always lilting bits of songs like "For I'm a jolly good Fellow," "To 'night's the night," "It's a very short way to Tipsy-terry," and so on. You will be ready to oblige your friends with a fiver or tenner which they will promise to return the next day (or the next hour, in some cases). Being of obliging nature you will give most of the loans after giving a parting kiss to them, explaining, when asked, that you never hope to see them back. The jokes in some instances will go home, but, of course, there are some pachyderms through which these thrusts won't penetrate. If man, you are also addicted to the Devil's liquids, and when in exhilarating spirits brought on by the imbibing of the spirits you will play mischief outside of, or even at home. You will once even cut down the looks of your sweetie who will complain bitterly of your pranks, but you know the ways of "samjaving" the fair sex and will tickle her vanity by stating that the shearing of her locks doth increase her charm just as the pruning of a cypress does increase its beauty. But you are warned not to carry such jokes too far, nor too often, to avoid storm in a tea-pot or hurricane in jam-pot. You at times pose as a philosopher, and will give vent to your sophistry exactly like a worthy man who said to another: "This point puzzles me much, that since nothing but what is evil originates from us, why did God create Heaven?"

When the other man replied: "I too am in a perplexity, but from an opposite point of view, viz., that since the Divine mercy and grace are so very great, what is His object in creting Hell?

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

R.A.M.C. SCORE HALF A DOZEN.

The match between the R. A. M. C. and G. I. P. yesterday provided one of the poorest games of the season the former winning by six goals to nil. The railwaymen defended well in the first half and though the Medicos were attacking most of the time they could only score once. Shortly after the interval Butter with a fine individual effort covered half the field and sweeping round from the left sent in a shot which Phipps could not prevent from entering the net. In the next attack Walker who had been playing a sound game was injured and had to retire for the rest of the game. There was now only one team in it Conroy played a sterling game in the defence but he could not check the R. A. M.C. and four goals were added to the score. Kirker was an untiring forward doing a lot to organise his colleagues but these were poor company and try as he would the G. I. P. movements invariably fizzled out. Fernandez was responsible for an accurate centre but Veevers was not kick enough and McAulay was able to score. A little before the end the same winger sent in another good pass but this time Thompson shot straight at the goalie who had no difficulty in clearing. These were the only two chances that the railwaymen had of scoring in the second half Grainger and Sabel scored two goals each while Butter and Scott were responsible for the other two.

R. A. M. C. 6 goals.
G. I. P. Nil.

R. A. M. C.—McAulay Forsyth and Pegg, Wright, Sweeting and Watkins, Scott, Grainger, Sabel, Connolly and Butter.

G. I. P.—Phipps, Simpson and Callaghan; Conroy, Walker and Powell; Freeburn, Veevers, Kirkers, Thompson and Fernandez.

Referee.—Mr. Godwin.

TO-DAY'S RUGBY MATCH.

Bombay Gym. vs. United Services—Cooperage 6 p.m.

INDIAN POLO TEAM.

SIGNAL SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

New York.—The Indian Army Polo team defeated a picked side of Meadowbrook players by ten goals to four. Though the latter were not so formidable as the championship team, the Meadowbrook were strong enough to give Britishers a good work out. The latter made a gallery of sixthousand realise that they were the most dangerous team sent out to America for some time, The Americans scored the first goal through Stoddart. Then the Britishers scored five goals in succession the first of which was scored by Williams, number two who dashed round behind Richards and stole the ball under the pony's hoofs. The ground was soft and greatly cut up. British mounts were admired as also the Britishers' display of tent-pegging between chukkers.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP.

EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL.

LONDON, July 21.

Copenhagen.—In the Final of the European Zone of the Davis Cup Cochet (France) beat Ulrich (Denmark) 9/7, 9/*, 6/4.—Reuter's Special.

FAMOUS AUSTRALIAN CRICKETER DEAD.

LONDON, July 21.

Adeelaide.—J. J. Lyons, Australian cricketer who played in fourteen test matches is dead.—Reuter's Special.

LIVERPOOL CUP RESULTS

LONDON, July 22.

The Liverpool Cup resulted as follows: Silver Lark First. Foliation Second. Delius Third.

Starting Prices: Ten to one against Silver Lark, nine to two Foliation, six to one Delius.

Eleven ran. Won by three-quarters length, the same distance between the second and the third.—Reuter's Special.

S S "HOMESTEAD" LEFT TO HER FATE.

CREW RESCUED.

The s.s. "Homestead" is after all abandoned and left to her fate and the crew has been saved. The latest information received at the Port Office states that the "Homestead" is sunk and the crew has been rescued by the s.s. "Aungvan" who had run to he rescue in response to the S.O.S. call. The crew of the "Homestead" will arrive in Bombay to-day by s.s. "Aungvan" at about noon.

The s.s. "Aungvan" is an Oil Tanker and sighted the "Homestead" in time to rescue her crew and officers. The master of the tanker tried to tow the "Homestead" but in vain and seeing the efforts fruitless abandoned to her fate.

The "Homestead" being an American vessel it is open to the American Consul in Bombay to hold an enquiry into the circumstances that led to this disaster.

Hong Kong.—The Captain of the steamer "Solviken" has died of injuries.—Reuter's Special.

Men and Matters.

A poet says:

"What if the rain should say,
So small a drop as I,
Can ne'er refresh a drooping earth;
I'll tarry in the sky."

* * * * * * *

The residents of Bombay will be glad if Jupiter Pluvius were really to "tarry in the sky" for some days now. They have experienced him not as a "small drop" but an ocean of waters pouring from above.

* * * * * * *

When Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who has left his mark on our local legislature as a wise and far-seeing President, gave his ruling about umbrellas, however, it must have been raining on the Council Hall, Poona, only in "small drops." Otherwise that kind hearted soul would never have prohibited umbrellas being carried into it.

* * * * * * *

But a rule is a rule and there are landlord Knights from Bombay in the Legislative Council who are sticklers for rules. So the umbrellas must go out. "I espy strangers" a Member of Parliament can say and the gallery can be cleared of visitors. "I espy umbrellas" an M.L.C. cries out in Poona and out go the umbrellas—much to the disgust of Mr. Dadubhai Desai..

* * * * * * *

In the Calcutta discussions of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, Sir John Bell who had listened, he said, to the debate with an open mind thought that the disqualification of legislators would be a mistake. "Legislatures in India," he observed, "attracted the best brains and talents in the country."

* * * * * * *

Precisely the reason why the Anglo-Indian Press, in its anxiety for the welfare of the masses, laments that they remain ill represented in the Legislatures. But the masses know better.

* * * * * * *

Wife: "What is that white powder on your shoulder?"

Husband: "Oh—er—my dear, it's only billiard chalk."

"Well, it's coming to something when you begin to use scented billiard chalk!"

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In your issue of the 21st instant there is a report that there were 7 attacks of Cholera and 2 deaths and there is likelyhood of increase of the same. It is one of the principal duties of the Corporators of every ward to investigate and inspect the bazars of Bombay where utter rotton fish and rotton vegetables are sold to the poor people, from whom such diseases spread. They ought to be conversant of this in order to know that the public are well provided for with good food, etc., etc. When these Corporators require votes they go house to house for begging, but when duty calls upon them they shirk it. If one wishes to be a Corporator he must try to do good to the public at his own personal sacrifice even, and not to depend on the reports of the poor Municipal Commissioner, who has diverse duties to perform and to answer them all sorts of questions on the spur of a moment.

The writer once complained to the sepoy and the inspector of the Health Department in the Elphinston Road Station Bazar, he was given a bold and rude reply stating the fish were alright and fresh though they were not. He has spoken to one of the zealous corporators who was ready to inspect the place next day provided the Health Officer accompanide him. To stop the spread of Cholera there should be and ought to be a strict vigilance of the Health Officers of all the Wards. It is they themselves who ought to give sudden personal visits to the Bazars under their control and not to depend on the pety servants of the Municipality. If this is strictly followed. I am sure there shall be less rumour of Cholera in Bombay.

Thanking you.—Yours &c.

I enclose my card.

CHOLIB.

KURLA MILL STRIKE ENDS.

A HAPPY RESULT OF CONFERENCE.

The strike of the Swadeshi mill of Kurla will come to a close to-day. A mass meeting was held on Thursday evening at Takia near Kurla station which was attended by about 1,500 workmen. It was resolved at the meeting that if the management reduced the fine to a nominal amount, the strike would be called off.

The President of the meeting, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, who is also the General Secretary of the Bombay Textile Labour Union, accordingly interviewed the manager of the Mill, and Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla, one of the directors of the Company, and after a confabulation lasting about two hours, the management agreed to reduce the fine to annas two only. This satisfied the workmen and they resolved to revenue work from to-day.

The mill therefore, it is hoped, would work from this morning as usual.

ONE YEAR'S R. I. FOR TAKING BRIBE.

ALLAHABAD, July 21.

Mr. Justice Dalal has rejected the appeal of Syed Iftakar Hussain, Deputy Collector, Banda, and confirmed the cinviction and sentence of one years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 1000 passed on him on a charge of receiving bribe.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1927.

DUTY OF THE LEGISLATORS.

If the reports of the discussion in Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill are trustworthy, the Bill has undergone some drastic changes, both in the underlying principle and in the operative detail of its several clauses. The disjointed and fragmentary character of the reports of the discussion makes it impossible, at this moment, to present a comprehensive and connected picture of the net result of the changes made. But inasmuch as a crisis is reported to have been reached, and as Sir Basil's temper seems to have run away with his diplomacy once again, it would be not improper to have a general summing-up at this stage, as far as the material at our disposal permits such a summing-up. Sir Basil's threats may be discounted, at the outset, not indeed because they are intrinsically worthless, or likely to be ineffective. We have the strongest possible reason to apprehend Sir Basil is in a position to make good his threat; it is rather because recourse to such a procedure implies that Sir Basil is bankrupt of all reason and argument; and that if he is now to accomplish his self-imposed task at all, it must be by hectoring and threatening. As such, we do not think his latest and characteristic outburst is deserving of any serious notice, except in so far as it makes a new warning to the popular party in the Legislature to see to it that every ounce of political weight that they can mobilise on their side is duly pulled in the coming tussle. It will not do to rest on their oars now, while the real race is yet to be run. It will not do to return petulance by indifference, nor to neglect any single vote that might possibly turn the scale, as we hear, was unfortunately the case at the time of the Ratio Bills in the Assembly. If Sir Basil is exhibiting his petulance, some of the leaders on the popular side cannot altogether be acquitted of a charge of arrogance. We know at least of one case of an important member from this side of the country whose loyalty to the country's cause was placed under the most severe strain by the contemptuous behaviour of some of the self-styled pundits of currency reform hailing from the western Presidency. The honourable gentleman we allude to endeavoured to learn at the feet of these great Lamas, making no secret of the inexperience of the mystery of currency reform, but, instead of encouraging and tutoring him up, and so securing a most powerful debater on their side, these selfish and arrogant exponents of the public opinion of India practically silenced one of the most effective speakers in the present Assembly on this most vital question; and if their side did not lose the vote of the Member in question, it was due in no way to the honourable or even decent treatment he had received, but to his own sense of sturdy loyalty to the people who had elected him. We have mentioned this incident at some length in the earnest hope that its patent lesson will not be lost upon these high and mighty blunderers; and that in the coming fight every possible vote will be mobilised as well as recorded on the popular side.

The task is this time much easier than last winter, in a manner of speaking. The question of the Ratio was at the simplest a complicated and baffling mystery. Its one real master-exponent was himself not in the Assembly. Mr. B. F. Madon yields to none in his profound study of the questions in which he takes a real interest; and of the coterie which sets the fashion of public opinion on this side of the country in matters economic, he is certainly heads and shoulders above his co-workers, some of whom are boosted far beyond their merits by Mr. Madon's own self-denying ordinance. Whatever that may be, Mr. Madon's absence in the Assembly was an irreparable blow to the popular side, as none of those coached up by him in half-a-dozen lessons could come up to within miles of his mastery of the subject, however much they might boost themselves as "the authorities" on currency matters. We do not know if Mr. Madon himself felt it or not; but for our part we cannot help confessing to a feeling of regret that those who pose, in season and out of season, as the champions and exponents of the Indian viewpoint on these matters had not the honesty to recognise the far superior merits and efficiency of Mr. Madon in this connection, or the patriotism to stand aside themselves for the time that the currency struggle was to be fought out, and let Mr. Madon represent the Indian commercial opinion in the Legislature. However, it is no use crying now over spilt milk, beyond reminding those concerned that the blundering and bungling arising out of an insatiate vaingloriousness of certain individuals will not be allowed a second time to ruin the country's chances of getting a sound and honest currency system suited to the needs of the country, and not one acceptable to the whims of its Finance Minister. For the Ratio Bills were not, and never could have been, the comprehensive measures of currency reform that this country needed. The honest and automatic Gold Standard we have always fought for in these columns has yet to come; and the recasting of the entire system of paper money in India has yet to be considered. The Reserve Bank Bill is the instrument by which those points have to be tackled; and the seriousness of the occasion does not need to be further emphasised when we have mentioned those two considerations out of a score of reasons of a like nature.

As for the changes made, according to report, by the Select Committee at Bombay and Calcutta, they may be summed up, very briefly, as follows:—The Government wanted a Reserve Bank of private shareholders. The Committee has insisted, successfully, on a State Bank proper, in ownership as well as in functions. The Government made only a nominal and discretionary provision for a working Gold Standard. The Committee has secured an imperative provision instead, while the Government attempt deliberately to debase the standard Gold Coin has been frustrated. The question of the Reserve against paper money remains, apparently, still open, the Bill providing for a Proportional Reserve, and the popular representatives inclined towards a Fixed Reserve. The location of the Reserve has also been substantially modified, 85 per cent of the gold, coin or bullion, remaining in India. We wish the entire metallic reserve had been made compulsorily located in this country; but that perhaps may yet come to be. The government of the Bank, finally, was the last point of major difference; and on this, too, the Indian opinion is reported to have prevailed. Sir Basil treats this last as the last straw that breaks proverbially the camels's back. His patience (and good manners, too, as it seems) is exhausted; and he now declares a war to the end, withdrawing from every concession hitherto wrung from him and his Johukmis on the Committee. That means the battle will have to be fought all over again in the Assembly, where, we trust, the popular stalwards will be not a whit less insistent than they have been thus far. And, the worst coming to the worst, as Sir Basil threatens; and India being deprived of the inexpressible boon of a Reserve Bank on the Blackett model, need we really be plunged in the depths of despair? Shall we be really so very badly off because the irate Finance Member threatens to withdraw the Bill altogether? We have never been able to persuade ourselves that an additional Bank of the type mentioned in the Royal Commission's Report, and now definitised in the measure under discussion, was at all necessary; and that the existing Imperial Bank could not perform, with the necessary modifications in its constitution and powers, all the functions now proposed to be delegated to a new creation. If the Imperial Bank is converted into a State Bank proper, we think all the purposes of the proposed legislation would be served as effectively as could be desired, and with, perhaps, much less cost to the country.

CAJOLING KING FUAD.

His Majesty King Fuad of Egypt will shortly conclude his visit to England. He has been received with the greatest ostentation of official sympathy and has visited Lancashire, where after visits to the textile mills he has given utterance to platitudes about cotton being the principal source of Egyptian wealth and about the necessity of both England and Egypt mutually gaining by the increase in cotton production in his country. But the political results of the visit remain shrouded in mystery. Interpellated in the Commons, Sir Austen Chamberlain denied any intention on the part of Sarawat Pasha, who has accompanied King Fuad to England, or on the part of the British Foreign Office to conclude a new agreement. The British idea evidently is to get along with the old game of bullying Egypt and of keeping the four reserved points levelled at her head like a loaded revolver. It is scarcely to be expected that the Egyptian Nationalists will wax enthusiastic over the recent interchange of polite phraseology between the King and the British Government. They know that Britain wishes to keep a firm hold over the Sudan which rightfully belongs to Egypt and also to keep their own country in leading strings as long as possible. The French weekly journal "Europe Nouvelle" reminds Britain in this connection that France, too, is an Islamic Power and that France is vitally interested, owing among other things to the cultural influence her language and people have exercised over Egypt since Napoleon's days, to see that the country gains rapidly real independence, stability and a "pacific settlement of its relations with Great Britain." It is a hint which Britain cannot afford to ignore.

LOCAL BOARDS' PLIGHT.

Government have just published their Resolution reviewing the Report on the administration of the Local Boards in the Presidency for the year 1925-26. Poverty and consequent lack of enterprise seem to be writ large on the administration of most of the Boards. Speaking of the 27 District Boards, each Board has on an average a population, roughly, of six lakhs, but its income was during the year only 7 lakhs and it was from this that it had to look after such work as education, medical relief and civil works. It is no wonder, therefore, that the expenditure on education shows a decrease in the Northern and Southern Divisions, the decrease in the latter case being about 2 lakhs. The expenditure under medical relief, too, shows a decrease of about Rs. 68,000. The working of the Village Punchayats, the Resolution says, "did not on the whole show any marked improvement." The Resolution itself admits that "lack of funds continued to be the principal difficulty of the Boards." But all that Government do to meet the continued difficulty is to twit the Boards with being "unwilling to avail themselves of the powers of taxation conferred upon them by the Act of 1923," forgetting that Government have left little margin for fresh taxation. They also warn the Boards that "under the present financial conditions it is idle to expect any increase in the already large grants-in-aid given by Government." It is neither fair for Government nor genuine self-government to saddle the Boards with heavy responsibilities and deny them the means with which to discharge those responsibilities.

PRINCES AS POLITICAL OUTCASTS.

LESSONS OF ABU CONFERENCE

PERMANENT STULTIFICATION OF KATHIAWAD STATES

The "Indian States Review" writes:—

The Government of India's decision regarding the Kathiawar Ports will take rank with Lord Reading's communication to H. E. H. the Nizam, as an announcement of the ultimate principles which govern the relations between the Government and the Indian States. In political relations, Lord Reading declared the absolute paramountcy of the Government of India over the Nizam and the latter's subordination to that body. From the Kathiawar decision has emerged the complete subordination of the economic interests of the States to those of British India. Its further implications we examine later. It may suffice to notice here that the decision portends an economic ring being placed round every Indian State contrary to all economic principles and in a manner that must lead to the eventual extinction of the States out of sheer inanition. The quasi independent Princes and their subjects have thus a reminder that, far from being privileged friends of the British power, they are actually less than British subjects viz. political outcastes who must be content with enjoyments which their superior neighbours are pleased to allow them.

A WAITING GAME.

Any revision of a treaty under normal conditions may be assumed to be for the purpose of liberalising it so as to enhance the benefits on both sides. It is in this spirit we believe, added to a gushing sense of gratitude on the part of the Government of India for help derived from the Princes during the war, that they entered in 1917 into treaties now under dispute. The Maritime States are ruled by conditions different from internal States and the treaty of 1917 must be regarded as a recognition on the part of the Government that such States depend largely upon their coastal position, for their existence. But there was evidently some doubt as to whether the Kathiawar States should be allowed to develop to an unlimited extent so that besides satisfying their own needs, they could aspire also to grow prosperous by carrying on part of the general Indian trade. If the Government had declared in 1917 as clearly as they do now, that the Kathiawar States should limit trade to their requirements alone and maintain their ports in a sufficiently dilapidated condition for that purpose, it would have been no wonder, but quite in keeping with the policy of a strong power dictating terms to a ridiculously weak partner. The Government however preferred not to be so explicit about their-selfishness but proposed a waiting game, according to which the States Ports were to be watched whether they would continue languidly in their primitive condition or emerge out of it as a serious rival to British Commerce. Friendly rivalry was thus permitted to an extent until such time as the suzerain power thought fit to end it; but the bargain suffered from the omission of an explicit agreement, that before a revision was called for, the methods of both rivals should be subjected to an equal degree of scrutiny.

Unfortunately for the reputation of Government of India, as it has now turned out to be, they were then tempted to take a further step by a declaration of unintentional generosity. They gave the Jam Saheb an assurance that no restriction would be placed upon the natural development of the States Ports. This assurance cannot be entirely reconciled with the terms of the treaty, but it is there, and has been the cause of an era of large developments in the Kathiawar Ports.

ISSUES COMPLICATED.

It now transpires that there are other treaties besides the 1917 one which are relevant to the issue, those of 1817 and 1867, upon which Bhavnagar and Baroda and some other States depend for their relations with the Government of India. The issues are gravely complicated and have to be disentangled and reduced to a common understanding after careful deliberation. A regularising process of this nature can be accomplished only by reference to the intrinsic merits of the case and on considerations of justice and reason and needs patience and goodwill.

ARBITRARY DECISION.

We have referred at length to the earlier agreements to show that the Government's method to end the dispute has been incredibly arbitrary, and calculated to make null and void solemn, but embarrassing undertakings of the past. In the first place, where questions of interpretation regarding particular treaties are involved, a judicial tribunal in which the Government of India and the States concerned had faith should have been set up to re-

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

Lies, Lies.

Sir Henry Pollock, senior unofficial Councillor of Hongkong, is greatly distressed about the "lying propaganda" which represents to the whole world the "prolonged and un-resisted anti-treaty boycott by Canton and Hongkong" as an unselfish and patriotic movement. The success of the boycott has been stupendous all over China and the feeling against the iniquitous treaty and taxation rights of the Foreign Powers is becoming consolidated. Chang may not see eye to eye with Chiang in other matters but in regard to the abolition of these insulting anachronisms which hurt China's self-respect he is at one with the Southern leader. The Government of Nanking makes taxation demands which are regarded by the Powers as a serious breach of their treaty rights and Sir Henry Pollock rightly apprehends that other Governments in China will follow Nanking in this respect. He says it is "imperative" for Britain to resist these demands. He has sympathy for the poor Chinese masses. So have all Imperialists. He wants the masses to be spared "more intensive civil warfare" by stopping the source of revenue of the warring Tuchuns. The taxes when they fall into the hands of the Foreign Powers are no doubt convenient for being used to supply munitions to the War Lords so that China remains a permanent prey for foreign exploiters.

A Clever Move.

Spain and Belgium have agreed upon a Treaty of Arbitration which provides for the pacific settlement of all disputes between the two countries. It demonstrates at least the excellent intention of those elements in Spain and Belgium which are anxious to show Britain and France that they can do something for international peace "off their own bat" to secure pacific settlement by the 'fait accompli' of a separate Treaty. This is a shrewd hit against the Anglo-French diplomacy which dominates the League of Nations and which kept Spain out of a permanent seat on the League Council. A semi-official declaration from Madrid says that Spain and Belgium are drifting away from the League. It criticises that body as an academic assemblage whose decisions have no obligatory character. It is a clever move on the part of Spain to win over Belgium to her side but it is doubtful if the claim officially set up in Madrid for the new treaty that it is "obligatory and universal in its application" will stand the test of experience.

Not A Ruling But a New Section.

Once again has Maulana Mahomed Ali appealed to his co-religionists to abandon their unwise agitation for the resignation of Mr. Justice Dulip Singh and to press for a change in the law itself. Even if the Judge's ruling be by any means reversed, the revised ruling will hardly have a wide and permanent application. Besides, while opinions may vary as to what is the right ruling under the present law, all are agreed, both Hindus and Muslims, on the need for a clear law to punish attacks on founders of religions. It is time now for the people themselves to suggest a specific change in the law. If the language of the present Section is to be altered, there is the danger of the revised Section being made to cover more points than the people now dream of. Perhaps, the best way out of the difficulty is to leave the present Section as it is, for the present, and to add a new Section specifically penalising attacks on founders of religions.

Well Done, Benares!

Good news comes from Benares, which is all the more pleasing because it is so unexpected. The prominent Hindus and Muslims of the place have signed and filed in the Court an agreement stating that the Muslims recognise the time-honoured right of the Hindus to blow conches inside their own houses even during the Mohurrum days and to take out processions in public streets with music even in front of the mosques at all times. This happy agreement is the result of referring a local dispute to a joint board of arbitrators. The episode shows, on the one hand, the great advantage of referring all communal disputes to joint arbitration, as is proposed to be done systematically at Delhi. It settles, on the other hand, so far as Benares is concerned, the vexed question of music before mosques. We wish our leaders in other cities could emulate the example of Benares, without waiting for any fresh dispute to arise. Who knows but the Benares settlement and the Bombay Pact are the faint glimmerings of a brighter day that may dawn upon us earlier than we expect?

A Just Demand.

The Primary Education Conference at Poona has passed no less than twenty-two resolutions during its brief sessions. They touch upon almost every important problem of primary education; and the full report of the proceedings of the Conference (which we hope will be available to the public as soon as possible) will be of great use to the Committee that is likely to be appointed by the Legislative Council to report on the progress of primary and secondary education in the Presidency. The most important resolution of the Conference was the one which demanded that Government's contribution to the district local boards and municipalities must be respectively three-fourths and two-thirds of the additional expenditure incurred by them due to the application of the Primary Education Act of 1923. As we have said before, unless Government concede this demand and fully meet their obligations with regard to their expenditure on schools at the time of their transference to local bodies, there is not much hope of rapid expansion of mass education in the presidency. This is a point which Legislative Councillors will do well to fix in their minds before they consider the next Budget. Government have no right to say that higher grants for education and such other nation-building departments are impossible unless they have previously tried the remedy of giving the people full control over the whole provincial revenue and expenditure.

NON-BRAHMINS AND THE CONGRESS.

(By D. Vithalrao Pradhan.)

The Coimbatore Resolution of the Madras Non-Brahmin Conference enabling members of its party to join the Congress and to give battle to the bureaucracy under its banner has created a flutter in the rank and file of the Non-Brahmins of other provinces and not a few a them are considering whether they should also follow suit and join the largest political body in the country and take an active part in its policies and programmes.

There are only three provinces in India where this Brahmin-non-Brahmin movement has any backing and existence, i.e., Madras, Bombay and Central Provinces. As far as other provinces one concerned, the movement is practically non-existent. Out of these three provinces only the Madras Non-Brahmins wielded some power and have an organization of their own through which they have been fighting their political and social battles. Their party embraces all those who disown Brahmanism and who accept their creed. The Non-Brahmins of Bombay and C. P. are not so well-organised and, therefore, do not have any backing. The so-called Non-Brahmin Party in Bombay consists of only a handful of educated Marathas of the type of Messrs. Jadhav, Bole, Aswale and others. All other castes who can be classified under Non-Brahmins are keeping aloof from this body.

THE SATYASHODAK-SAMAJ.

It will be interesting to know as to how this body came into existence. The late Shahu Chatrapathi Maharaj of Kolhapur revived the movement for which Satyashodhak Samaj was originally started by late Mr. Jotiba Phule and one of its cardinal principles was the overthrow of the priesthood which was in the hands of the Brahmins till then and who were tyrannizing the uneducated Non-Brahman masses of Maharashtra. So far as this aspect was concerned, the movement was a bit of success owing to the new methods adopted by the leaders of the time to popularise the movement. Since the passing away of the late H. H. the Shahu Chatrapati Maharaj of Kolhapur this movement has fallen on evil days and the Satyashodhak Samaj has been made the tool for personal gain and fame by some of the noted worthies of the Samaj. To-day the Samaj is practically dead and very few take interest in the work carried on under its name. As the social work for which the Samaj was started was given go-by, this Samaj was turned into a political organisation and christened as "the Non-Brahmin Party" formed by all the self-made members without any discipline among them.

As the popular support decreased and as the movement became a communal one restricted to Marathas only, these so-called leaders always supported the bureaucratic actions of the Government. The educated communities amongst the so-called Non-Brahmin classification do not care to join the body and have left the field to Marathas.

DUTY OF YOUNG NON-BRAHMINS.

Taking all this into consideration, it will not be surprising if Boles and Aswales try to keep themselves aloof from the Congress. The momentous step taken by the Madras Non-Brahmins is bound to have its repercussion in the other provinces and sooner or later the saner section of the Non-Brahmins all over the Bombay and C.P. will follow suit and the Indian National Congress whose very existence is at present at stake owing to the personal wrangles of some of the top leaders will wield a great power among the masses in the other pro-

(Continued on page 11.)

TUMULTUOUS SCENE IN COUNCIL.

NARIMAN REFUSES TO ACCEPT ANDERSON'S STATEMENT.

"PHOTO-COPYING SYSTEM WOULD LEAD TO UNEMPLOYMENT."

DEFALCATION IN SECRETARIAT.

(From Our Special Representative).

POONA, July 22.

Friday was a day of point of orders, and a good deal of legal hair-splitting. A considerable portion of the time was lost in deciding a single point of order on which at least a dozen members of the House chose to make lengthy speeches. The proceedings of the House became more lively and enjoyable during the latter part of the day. The third reading was given to the Local Boards Bill which passed its final stage along with the consequential amendments proposed by the Legal Remembrancer. The Home Member's Bill to amend the certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments passed all its stages in less than ten minutes. A better part of the day was devoted by the House to the discussion of the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act 1908, in its application to the Presidency of Bombay. The Minister for Excise moved the first reading of the Bill in a prosaic speech. The important, and at the same time controversial, clauses of the Bill are 11 and 12 that seek to establish in this Presidency the system of the copying of documents by means of photography. The very purpose of the Bill is to introduce the photocopying method. The mover of the Bill assured the House that the new system would be less expensive and more permanent. He expressed his willingness to refer the Bill to the Select Committee. A stormy debate then ensued on the first reading of the Bill in the midst of which Mr. Deshpande of Satara, one of the few constitutionalists of the House, raised an extremely technical point of order on the strength of a standing order. He took objection to the first reading of the Bill. The standing order lays down that the translation of a Bill are to be published after the Bill is duly introduced. Now in this particular case the translations of the Bill were published, but it was before the Bill was introduced in the House. The supporters of the point of order urged that fresh translations of the Bill had to be published before the first reading of the Bill could be legally taken up. There was a good deal of heated discussion and legal quibbling at the end of which the President ruled that the translations in existence were legal for the purposes of the standing order, and, therefore, the first Reading of the Bill was quite in order. Mr. Ginwalla opposed the photo-copying system from the solicitors standpoint of view. He doubted the safety of the document and the durability of the photo-vopy. Mr. Nariman argued that the new system would throw thousands of servants out of employment. Mr. Anderson, the Director of Land Records, contradicted Mr. Nariman by informing the House that there were only 250 copying clerks and there wont be only unemployment if the new system were introduced. Mr. Nariman promptly retorted by saying that he could not accept the statement of the Director of Land Records. A tumultuous uproar came from the Government Benches many of the members demanding of Mr. Nariman to withdraw his statement. The atmosphere in the House at once became very tense, and uncongenial. Mr. Nariman, however, stuck fast to his guns, and adhered to his statement. He appealed to the House to throw off the first reading of the Bill unceremoniously. Then it was reserved for Mr. Anderson to win the honours of the day in a lucid, amusing, and informative speech Mr. Anderson held the House spell-bound for over a full hour and a quarter, the chief merit of his lengthy exposition was that the interest of the House never flagged for a moment, that his speech was appreciated even by the Opposition benches could be seen by the rousing oration of which he was a recipient at the close of his exposition. The introduction of the photo-copying system, Mr. Anderson emphasized, was merely a business proposition that would save a lac of rupees every year. He tried to convince the House that the new system was less expensive and more permanent. Off and on Mr. Anderson's speech lapsed into poetic fancies. He waxed eloquent while describing the potential merits of the photo-copying system. Mr. Anderson had brought with him several copies of the documents prepared by the system of photography. By means of films and glass negatives he demonstrated to the House how efficiently the new system was working. It was the time of the rising of the House when Mr. Anderson concluded his speech. He was loudly cheered both by the official and non-official Benches. His exposition has now left no vestige of doubt that the first reading of the Bill will easily pass tomorrow. It is understood that the Bill has not been made a party question by the opposing groups.

Friday was again a day for Government Bills. It is understood that Government are not taking up the Bill to prevent the excessive sub-division of agricultural land and to promote the consolidation of such land during this session. There are still five more Government Bills to be gone through and it is likely that they may take as many days.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

At question time Mr. P. R. Chikodi asked whether it was a fact that in the year 1925, a defalcation of about a lakh of rupees was committed in the Bombay Secretariat, in respect of the Famine Relief Fund and if so, who were the officers responsible for the defalcation?

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan in reply said that there was no defalcation in respect of Famine Funds. There was misappropriation to the extent of Rs. 87,000 of the monies of the Sir Sassoon David Trust Fund by a Superintendent in the Revenue Department. The Superintendent who perpetrated the fraud had absconded and the efforts of the police to trace him had so far not been successful.

To a query of Mr. N. G. Majumdar regarding the order on Dr. Moonje, the Hon. Mr. Hotson replied, that the district magistrate of Surat had not consulted Government before issuing an order on Dr. Moonje, prohibiting him from addressing any public meeting in Surat.

REFORMS EFFECTED.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) asked the Government to lay on the table a statement showing which of the recommendations of the Reforms Enquiry Committee applicable to this province had been given effect to.

The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta enumerated the following recommendations. (1) Removal of six disqualification of women for election or nomination to the Council, (2) Modification of the disqualification from being a member of the Council on account of conviction by a Criminal Court, (3) Giving a Minister who has resigned the right to make in the Council, a personal explanation of the causes of his resignation, (4) Deletion of provisions making the control of the establishment and the regulation of the Constitution and functions of new Universities, subject to legislation by the Indian

(Continued on page 11.).

ANGLO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT

CABINET TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS

THERE IS NO BREAKDOWN SAYS LORD CECIL

LONDON, July 21.

Rugby.—Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lord Cecil, the Chief British Delegate to the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva arrived in London last night and will to-morrow report the progress of the Conference at a meeting of the Cabinet which has been specially summoned for the purpose. The Prime Minister leaves for Canada on Saturday and it was in view of this and the crucial point in the negotiations that has been reached by the Conference that the Cabinet suggested return of the British Delegates. It seemed probable before the final judgment was passed on the proposed compromise arrived at between the British and the Japanese delegates that the latest information in the form of a personal report should be available not only to ministers but to the Board of Admiralty and to the Committee of Imperial Defence. The Cabinet meeting would doubtless have been held to-day but for the fact that the Prime Minister has a political engagement in Lincolnshire.

On arrival from Genera last night Lord Cecil scoffed the suggestion of breakdown of the Conference. He added: I am optimistic about it. There is nothing in the nature of a breakdown. I hope to be back again in Geneva in the course of a few days.

Reports from Geneva state that while in the absence of the two chief British delegates the work of the Conference remains in suspense the American delegation is still engaged on its calculations with regard to the probable effect of the proposed Anglo-Japanese compromise. The Japanese delegation is understood to have received from Tokyo approval for what has been provisionally agreed upon.—B. O. W.

GENEVA DISCUSSION

CABINET MEETING.

LONDON, July 22.

Rugby.—The Cabinet meeting to consider the report by the Chief British Delegates on the present position of the Geneva discussion on naval limitation will be held this afternoon. The Prime Minister who returned from Lincolnshire this morning will preside. Until the Cabinet has met it is impossible to say when the British representatives will return to Geneva but they are not expected to remain in London more than a few days.—B. O. W.

DEMPSEY KNOCKS OUT SHARKEY.

LONDON, July 22.

In boxing contest at Yankee Stadium, New York, Dempsey knocked out Sharkey in seventh round.—Reuter.

DEMPSEY-SHARKEY CONTEST.

LONDON, July 21.

Amazing interest is being evinced in to-night's fight at Yankee Stadium, New York, between Jack Dempsey and Jack Sharkey. It is expected that 80,000 spectators will witness the contest and receipts will amount to 12,50,000 dollars. Dempsey weighs fourteen stones and Sharkey thirteen stones, 12 lbs. The later is favourite at seven to five on.—Reuter's Special.

DETAILS OF THE CONTEST.

LONDON, July 22.

New York.—Forty powerful arc lamps focussed on to the centre of the open air arena and threw up the ring into bold relief against darkness. Sharkey was the earlier favourite at 7 to 5 on but Dempsey was favourite at 11 to 10 on when the contestants entered the ring and were cheered by eighty-thousand spectators. Both exerted every ounce of energy from the beginning. Shortly twice drew blood including a bad cut on Dempsey's right eye, but the former champion was unperturbed and kept honours fairly easy up-to the seventh when he knocked down Sharkey with a sledgehammer right. The Bostonian arose and encountered a heavy blow on the stomach and a right smash to the law floored him again. He tried to struggle to his knees at the count of nine but stayed and fell almost senseless flat on the face as the count concluded. —Reuter's Special.

NO PROTECTION TO INDIAN MILLS

10 P. C. ADVANTAGE TO JAPAN

WINTERTON ON INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S WISDOM.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Shepherd in connection with the Government of India's decision on the findings of the Indian Tariff Board, Lord Winterton said that the Secretary of State for India was aware that the Government of India had found that the advantage to Japan resulting from labour conditions which would continue until July 1929 when the new Japanese Factory Law would fully operate amounted to ten per cent. The comparison was between conditions of Japan and India. But a comparision between conditions in Japan and the United Kingdom would doubtless give a similar result. Lord Birkenhead did not doubt the wisdom of the Government of India's decision not to alter the duties on cotton manufacture.—Reuter.

KING FUAD AT MANCHESTER

PLEADS FOR LANCASHIRE'S HELP.

LONDON, July 21.

Rugby.—King Fuad of Egypt concluded his visit to Lancashire to-day. He has received with great cordiality everywhere and at the University yesterday where he was welcomed in an address read by one of the Egyptian students. He displayed particular interest in the work being done on research on issues affecting technical problems of machinery. He later visited the Manchester Cotton Exchange which is the largest in the World and responding to the great welcome accorded him he said cotton production was the principal source of wealth of Egypt and of prosperity of his people. With the help of Lancashire spinners and manufacturers his country would benefit materially and both nations would mutually gain.—B. O. W.

KING FEISAL TAKING CURE?

TO VISIT FRANCE NEXT MONTH.

LONDON, July 22.

Reuter understands that King Feisal of Iraq is contemplating a visit to France, probably in August to take cure. It is considered very likely that His Majesty will then discuss with the British Government certain matters of mutual interest, for example, revision of the Anglo-Iraq Treaty which provides for it in 1928.—Reuter's Special.

DON'T INTRODUCE PARTY POLITICS.

MESSRS. JOSHI AND GIRI IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 21.

Representatives of various labour unions of the city had an informal conference with Messrs. N. M. Joshi and Giri who are both now in Madras The question of revival of provincial Trade Union Congress Committee was discussed at length, both Mr. Giri and Mr. Joshi emphasising the imminent necessity for reviving the Committee and putting it on a working basis. They pointed out that the strength of the All-India Trade Union Congress chiefly depended on the strength of the Provincial Committees. Messrs. Joshi and Giri also pointed out the danger of introducing party politics into the Trade Union movement as they said it would lead to the gradual weakening of the trade union movement. Mr. Joshi also stated that unless the trade union movement was strengthened immediately labour would not be able to place its case effectively before the Statutory Commission.—A. P.

VICEROY'S ADDRESS

TO JOINT MEETING OF CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

SIMLA, July 22.

It is understood His Excellency the Viceroy will address a joint meeting of the Central Legisature at Simla on August 29.—Free Press.

LOKMANYA ANNIVERSARY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN POONA.

POONA, July 21.

In connection with the Tilak anniversary celebrations in Poona a public meeting was held yesterday in the Tilak Memorial building under the Presidentship of Mr. Sadasiv Sastri Bhide. Mr. Divekar, Mr. Ketkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale addressed the meeting.—A. P.

HOW BLACKETT WAS DEFEATED.

OPPOSITION'S DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

MR. KIKABHOY VOTES WITH GOVT.

JOINT COMMITTEE'S WORK FINISHED.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

At Calcutta while personally more pleasant and amiable. Sir Basil always gave the Committee to understand that the only condition on which Government might agree to a State Bank was its acceptance 'in toto' of the scheme put forward at Calcutta in the Bill. Nnder Sir Basil's scheme out of 13 Directors, the Opposition could hope at the best only for three elected Indian Directors and two nominated Indians while it was capable of resulting in eleven Europeans and two Indians only.

Private conversations right up to Tuesday night showed no relenting on the part of Sir Basil while the Oppositionists had ample evidence before them that no effort was spared to divide their own ranks and to secure absolute majority to Sir Basil. The oppositionists therefore met at Birla Park on Tuesday night and tried to recast their scheme in the light of Sir Basil's scheme and conversations that had followed since. The problem before them was to formulate a scheme which secured an elected Indian majority and electorate democratic in character. No agreement could be reached on democratic, but at the same time responsible electorate other than legislatures and as the oppositionists were determined to present a united front and felt that it would be unwise to leave any question open as it may divide their numbers and expose them to some surprise defeat pledged themselves individually to stand by Pandit Malaviya's scheme 'en bloc.' As only 25 members attended and out of them the Oppositionists were twelve and presented a solid phalanx, Sir Basil should not be confident of majority for the reason that Sir Manmohandas Ramji who did not belong to the Oppositionists had agreed to support them on this question.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS DEFEATED.

The Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill entered on the concluding phase of its labours to-day and is expected to adjourn this afternoon till Monday when the draft report of the Committee will be signed.

On reassembling this morning the Committee resumed the consideration of schedule two containing the agreement to be entered into between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank of India. A number of amendments aimed out reducing the concessions to the Imperial Bank were moved, but with the exception of one all were defeated. This was the proposal to give the Imperial Bank a free balance of three lakhs of rupees for every new branch opened for the first three years and two lakhs for the next five years.

BLACKETTS SEHEME OF CONTROL

According to Sir Basil Blackett's scheme of control which was not accepted by the Committee there would be thirteen directors of whom the Governor and Deputy Governor would be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council, four would be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council of whom two would represent agricultural interests, four directors would be elected, two by the Associated Chambers and two by the Federation of Indian Chambers and thret would be elected by Commercial Communities in Bombay, Bengal and Madras.

Under Mr. Mewatter's scheme which was also not acceptable to the Committee, it is understood the Governor and the Deputy Governor would be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council one of them being an Indian, two directors both Indians to be nominated by the Governor-General, six directors to be elected, three by the Associated Chambers and three by Indian Federation, three to be elected by Joint Stock Companies with Indian capital and two by provincial co-operative banks.

The Committee practically finished its labours, to-day, on the Bill except the schedule dealing with the contract to be entered into with the Imperial Bank which will be taken up to-morrow, and finished along with the Bill amending the Imperial Bank of India Act. The Committee dealt with one or two subsidiary matters which under Section 25 further secured the gold position of reserve in the Issue Department as compared to securities held in it.—A. P.

POPULAR PARTY'S SCHEME.

DIVISION LIST IN VOTING.

The Select Committee on the Riserve Bank Bill to-day disposed of the most contentious provision in the Bill discussed in Calcutta. After a lively and protracted discussion the Committee passed by 13 votes to 12 the opposition party's scheme for the Directorate of the proposed Reserve Bank. All the four Moslem members of the Committee voted with Government while Sir Phiroze Sethna who occupied the Chair and Sir Manmohandas Ramji voted with the popular side.

THE SCHEME.

(1) The Governor and Deputy Governor to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council for a period of five years. At least one of these is to be an Indian. The successor to the first Governor and Deputy Governor is to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council after considering the recommendations of the Board of Directors (2) Two directors who shall be Indians to be nominated by the Governor-General-in-Council (3) two directors shall be elected by the Associated Chambers of Commerce and two by the Federation of the Indian Chambers (4) One director to be elected by the provincial Co-operative banks (5) three directors to be elected by the elected members of the Indian Legislature (6) Three directors to be elected by the elected members of all provincial legislatures to represent the interests of agriculture (7) an officer of the Government appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council who shall not be entitled to vote.

It is understood the Committee divided as follows on the motion finally adopting the oppositions scheme of directors:

For the motion: Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Pandit Malaviya, Lala Ramsarandas, Seth Govindas, Messrs. Rangaswami Iyengar, Shanmukham Chetty, Desikhachari Kelkar, Jamnadas Mehta, Ramdas and Kummud Shankar Roy.

Against the motion: Sir Basil Blackett, Messrs. Mewatters, Brayne, Iyengar, Sir John Bell, Mr. Cooke, Raja Ghannafar Ali Khan, Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Messrs. Yakub Ariff, Chiranjit Singh, Suhrawardy and Kikabhoy Premchand Roy.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN RESERVE AND IMPERIAL BANKS.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Schedule two which was taken up for consideration towards the close of the to-day's sitting contains provisions to be contained in the agreement between the Reserve Bank of India and the Imperial Bank of India. According to the schedule the Imperial Bank of India shall be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India at all the places in British India where there is a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Reserve Bank in consideration of performance by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank of functions which the Imperial Bank was performing on behalf of the Governor General in Council at places referred to in clause one before the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1927. The Re-

(Continued on page 10).

MR. PATEL LEAVES FOR INDIA.

DINNER GIVEN BY MR. BRIDGEMAN.

OFFICIAL LUNCHEON AT GENEVA

LONDON, Juy 22.

Geneva.—Mr. V. J. Patel will embark at Marseilles to-day on the liner "Morea" for India. During his stay at Geneva, a dinner was given in his honour by Mr. Bridgeman and he was entertained to a official luncheon by Mr. H. B. Butter, Deputy Director of International Labour Office also by the League Secretariat.—Reuter.

ARMY HEAD-QUARTERS MAKING ENQUIRY.

SIMLA, July 22.

The Army Head-quarters at Simla are making enquiries into the whereabouts of Dennis Rocke who has not been heard of since he left Jodhpur by the Moth aeroplane.—Free Press.

INITIATED INTO ZOROASTRIANISM.

FIVE CHILDREN OF "SAK."

LARGE GATHERING IN CAXTON HALL

LONDON, Juy 22.

There was remarkable ceremony at Caxton Hall to-day when five children of Mr. Saklatvala, M.P., were initiated into Parsee religion before large garthering of Socialists and Mr. Saklatvala's co-religionists.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN "MOTH" FLIER

DENIS ROOKE LEAVES AGRA FOR ALLAHABAD.

AGRA, July 33.

The Australian aviator, Rooke, left Agra to-day for Allahabad.—A. P.

COST OF INDIA HOUSE.

TO BE BORNE BY INDIA.

WINTERTON SAYS "YES SIR"

LONDON, July 21.

"Yes Sir" said Lord Winterton in the House of Commons to Mr. Harry Day who asked if the Government of India was bearing the whole cost of new India House in London together with fittings and furnishings.—Reuter.

S WARAJ CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

MADRAS MINISTER E CIRCULAR.

MADRAS, July 20.

The Hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Development Minister, replying to the Congress General Secretary's invitation to express his views on the A. I. C. C's resolution on the framing of a Swaraj Constitution draws attention to Mrs. Besant's Commonwealth of India Bill which the Labour Party had already pledged itself to adopt as its own. The Minister suggests as a practical proposition that the A. I. C. C. should start upon the basis of Mrs. Besant's bill and then revise and modify it according to its own needs.—A. P.

CHITTARANJAN ANATH HOME

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SECRETARY.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Serious allegations were made against the Secretary of the Chittaranjan Anath Home who is being prosecuted on charge of committing criminal assault on the inmates of the Home.

Govindamani Dasi giving evidence told a pitiable story as to how she was brought to the Home and was along with others subjected to a life of shame by the accused.

Hearing was adjourned.—Free Press.

GAMBLING IN HUBLI.

SURPRISE MOVE OF POLICE.

DHARWAR, July 20.

On Friday last at noon all of a sudden a certain closed room in Hubli was surrounded by armed police. Crowds collected to watch the developments. Within a short time about nine persons were arrested for alleged gambling. About Rs. 1,500 were found with them. Two or three more gambling dens are reported to exist in Hubli.—A. P.

NIMBARGI MURDER CASE.

SHOLAPUR CITY, July 21.

In the Nimbargi murder case in which one Honorary Magistrate of Sholapur named Annarao Shivgounda and 13 others were tried on a charge of rioting and murder by the Sessions Judge Mr. E. H P. Jolly, the Judge delivered judgment to-day acquitting all the accused as the charges against the accused were not proved.—A. P.

FROM MANCHESTER TO CALCUTTA IN MOTOR.

COLOMBO, July 21.

Mr. Drader, an adventurous motorist who has undergone some thrilling experiences on the trip from Manchester to Calcutta arrived here in his Willys Knight standard Car in perfect condition.—Free Press.

RANGA IYER LUNCHES WITH LLOYD GEORGE.

LONDON, July 21.

A special cable to the Free Press of India from London says:—

"Mr. Lloyd George entertained at luncheon yesterday at the House of Commons visiting members of Parliament from the Dominions. Mr. Ranga Iyer was the only Indian present. An interesting conversation took place between Mr. George and Mr. Iyer regarding the Indian States and the Nationalist movement."—Free Press.

MR. CHARI'S ACQUITTAL.

CALCUTTA, July 21.

Mr. N. S. T. Chari, late Superintendent of Dutt Chemical Works who was prosecuted under section 286 I. P. C. for alleged negligence in connection with storage of gunpowder was acquitted to-day by Sealdah Suburban Magistrate.

The facts are that a terrible explosion took place on July 4, 1926 at the workshop at Beliaghata in which 28 men were injured and of whom 10 died. A judicial enquiry recommended the prosecution.

The Magistrate remarked that Mr. Chari ceased his connection with the company long before the explosion. The responsibility lay with the liquidators one of whom also died.—Free Press.

SHETH NAGINLAL MAGANLAL

RE-ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD.

BEING TAKEN TO BOMBAY.

AHMEDABAD, July 22.

Sheth Naginlal Maganlal, Agent of the Whittle Mills of Broach who was released on bail was again arrested to-day under a warrant of the Bombay High Court and will be taken to Bombay to-night. A. P.

BARODA RIOT CASE

HINDUS DISOWN THEIR LEADERS.

BARODA, July 22.

The idea of holding a public meeting to effect a compromise between the Hindus and Muslims and to request the Government to withdraw the Shivaji day riot case is now abandoned as the majority of the Hindus disowned the leadership of the conveners.

They were given to understand that the Celebration Committee which is the aggrieved party in this case, was against any patched up party unity at this stage of the case and wanted the law to take its own course.

So, if anything surprising does not occur at the eleventh hour, the judgment in this case will be delivered next Monday, as previously announced.—Free Press.

INDUS RISES.

VILLAGES IN DANGER OF BEING FLOODED.

HYDERABAD, (Sind) July 22.

Gharhi Adashah, which was wholly submerged under floods two years ago, is again threatened with extinction as the River Indus is reported to be encroaching on that village.

Many other villages are in the imminent danger of being flooded, and thousands of villagers may be rendered homeless.—Free Press.

OPIUM TRAFFIC

BRITISH REPORT TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

LONDON, July 22.

The British Government has forwarded a long report to the League of Nations regarding traffic in opium and other dangerous drugs during 1926. The Report shows that the illicit traffic continues on a large scale and emphasises by quotating several examples the discovery of traffickers and the utility of information mutually supplied by Governments concerned. The report says that bottles and tins of cocaine have been repeatedly seized in the British territory usually on board the vessels from the Far East and mentions especially, informaion obtained by Hong Kong authorities as regards the character of operations of syndicates mainly Chinese, operating extensively in Hong Kong, Swatow, Amoy, Tonkin and Shanghai. The Report further says that traffickers have been adopting the expedient of mixing dangerous drugs with other substances from which drugs can be easily recovered.—Reuter's Special.

RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

SIRDAR HIRA SINGH'S MOTION REJECTED.

SIMLA, July 21.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day discussed and rejected without division three non-official resolutions.

Sardar Hira Singh's motion urging release of all political prisoners, was opposed by some members who condemned those convicted of violent crimes.

Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency said practically all non-co-operation prisoners were released, while of the Gurdwara prisoners only six were left, who could obtain release by fulfilling honourable conditions. As regards three prisoners convicted during the war, they were very dangerous and therefore their release could not be entertained. The forty-one prisoners convicted during the Punjab disturbances were all blood-thirsty and dangerous and they too could not be released. For the last two classes of people, Government had not even a shred of sympathy. Sir Geoffrey detailed numerous releases ordered as a result of clemency in recent occasions.—A.P.

SIRDAR HABIBULLA ELECTED PRESIDENT.

Earlier in the day Sardar Habibullah was elected Deputy President by forty-three votes against Sardar Boota Singh who obtained thirty-four votes. Government and Muslim members voted for Sardar Habibulah. The defeated candidate was the Deputy President of the Council before the recent resignation of their seats by the Sikh members.—A.P.

WILL OF KING FERDINAND.

PRINCE CAROL TO GET STATE SECURITIES.

PATHETIC REQUEST NOT TO RETURN

LONDON, July 22.

Bukharest.—The will of the late King Ferdinand was opened yesterday, in the summer palace at Sinaia by the Minister of Justice in the presence of members of the Royal Family and the Council of Regency. The will dated 2nd July 1925 provided that the estate at Sinaia, the Castle at Pelese and all personal property of the King should go to the Crown Prince, but a codicil dated 11th January 1926 annuds this request on the ground that these properties are absolutely necessary to the future King of Rumania, but Prince Carol will be given his share of money and State securities.

The codicil says; "It has seemed good to heaven to afflict the country, the Queen and myself with a great misfortune, the renunciation of the Throne by Prince Carol. I can never forget my grief at having to take such a decision which, nevertheless, is demanded by the interests of State and Crown. I pray to God to help my dear son in the new life he has chosen, despite our wishes, and grant that his choice may prove happy for himself and Rumania."

The King has left a letter to the Prime Minister in which he says: "God has willed that the Crown shall pass to my grandson who is yet a child. The burden on Government will fall first on Prince Nicholas and the Council of Regency. I call all good citizens to do what in them lies for the peace and progress of our country." Referring to his dear son Carol, he says: "For peace of the country I sacrificed my fatherly desire to see him again, and I charge him to keep his promise not to return without the permission of Government."—Reuter.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE PRIZE—WINNERS.

The "Bombay Chronicle" had announced the award of a price of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition was open only to boys and girls of twenty and under.

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 was also announced.

Several essays were received of which the best was by Mr. D. L. Deodhar, Sion, Bombay, who is awarded the prize of Rs. 100. The consolation prize goes to Mr. M. A. Latif of Peshawar.

AR OL'S DESVIE TO ATTEND FUNERAL

NOT RENOUNCING HIS RIGHTS?

LONDON, July 22.

Paris.—The "Matin" states that Prince Carol has authorised the declaration that he is very much affected by the sad death of his father and cannot express any opinions on the new situation. He telegraphed yesterday to the Royal family expressing his desire to attend his fathers funeral but hitherto there has been no reply.

"Matin" interprets this to mean that Prince Carol has not renounced his rights, and still hopes to ascend the throne.—Reuter.

NON-STOP FLIGHTS TO INDIA.

WAITING FOR FAVOURABLE ATMOSPHERE.

LONDON, July 21.

In the House of Commons Sir Philip Sassoon replying to Sir Robert Thomas regretted that he was unable to give an approximate date when attempted non-stop flights to India would be renewed, but satisfied of the results of certain tests that were now being carried out and of favourable meteorological conditions.—Reuter.

ESPONSIBILITY IN CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS, July 21.

In a special interview to "New India" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru observes that comparatively few people in India realise the full extent of the control exercised by the Secretary of State for India over the Government of India and urges introduction of responsibility in the Central Government as the first [illegible] to be taken.—A. P.

INDIA COUNCIL'S LOAN

LONDON MARKET SURPRISED

"M. G." ON CAUSE OF POOR RESPONSE

LONDON, July 22.

The India Council's invitation for tenders for five million sterling India Bills to provide funds for the capital expenditure on railways in India has surprised the London market in view of the fact that there has been no issue of India Bills for years, and India is at present trying to raise the rupee loan.

The "Manchester Guardian" in this connection says report that the loan is not doing well is not surprising in view of the high price of the issue. It is presumed that the present issue of bills is designed to supply the funds which the Indian investor is unwilling to furnish on the terms offered.—Reuter.

MR. MATHEWS' REAL POSITION.

MADRESAH CHAIRMAN EXPLAINS.

KARACHI, July 21.

The Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Sind Madressah who is also Collector of Karachi publishes a letter over his signature in the press. He says: Mr. Mathews in applying for the post of Principal stated that he was an M. A. of the Lahore University and had obtained diplomas in teaching at Oxford and London Universities. The Chairman and members of the Standing Committee who had recommended his selection were never under the impression that he possessed any other qualification than those stated above. They are mentioned in the report of the Madressah for 1921-25. The circumstance under which Mr. Mathews assumed he was entitled to the Degree of D. Litt. of Durham University, after he became Principal will be examined by the Standing Committee who to the best of my knowledge were not officially informed of his having obtained that Degree.—Free Press.

HOW BLACKETT WAS DEFEATED.

(Continued from page 9.)

serve Bank shall pay to the Imperial Bank a commission calculated on the total of receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on account of Government by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank. Such commission shall be one sixteenth of one percent of the first 250 crores of such total and one thirty second of one percent on the remainder.

QUESTION OF BALANCES.

Subject to the condition that the Imperial Bank of India shall keep open branches not less in number than those existing at the time of the coming into force of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1927. The Reserve Bank shall allow the following balances to the Imperial Bank at the interest rates hereinafter specified, namely. (a) during the first five years—three crores free of interest (b) during the second five years—two crores free of interest and at the option of the Imperial Bank an amount not exceeding one crore at two percent per annum (c) during third five years—one crore free of interest and at the option of the Imperial Bank of India an amount not exceeding 2 crores at 2 per cent per annum and (d) during the last 10 years—at the option of the Imperial Bank an amount not exceeding 3 crores at two per cent per annum. The Imperial Bank shall not without the aproval of the Reserve Bank open any branch in substitution for a branch exising at the time this agreement comes into force. For each new branch opened by the Imperial Bank with the approval of the Reserve Bank in addition to the branches already opened when this agreement comes into force the Imperial Bank of India small be allowed the following balances free of interest for each branch so opened, viz, (a) during the first five years—three lakhs and (b) during the second five years—two lakhs.—A.P.

"TREATED AS DOGS IN EMPIRE."

THE EDINBURGH BAN.

CONTINENTAL INDIAN'S PROTEST.

LONDON, (By Bail.)

The following resolution was passed by the Hindusthan Association of Central Europe at a meeting held in Berlin on July:—

"The Hindusthan Association of Central Europe has learned with no surprise of the treatment meted out to Indian Students in Edinburgh and other British University Centres, and places on record its sense of humiliation that Indians should continue to remain at such places of study in spite of their being treated as dogs of the Empire. Every Indian who woes to England only because he wishes to obtain a post later on under the British Government of India deserves the treatment from the hands of landladies, hotel-keepers, restaurant-keepers and other representatives of the British Empire. We call upon those of our countrymen who still have a sense of self-respect to come over to Germany, France and other Continental countries where we are respect and treated as fiends and equals and where we are given facilities for acquiring real technical, industrial, scientific and political education such as it is impossible for us to expect at the hands of our exploiters.

"The Hindusthan Association offers to help every Indian who comes to the continent to obtain admission into Universities, technical schools and factories."—Free Press.

SEPARATION OF JAINS FROM HINDUS.

A POONA PROTEST.

POONA, July 21.

A public meeting of the Jains and Hindus of Poona City and Cantonment was held yesterday under the Presidentship of Tilak Vijayaji Maharaj to protest against the Government order separating Jains from Hindus in the Poona Cantonment Electoral Rolls. A Committee under the Presidentship of Mr. Sarabha Haji, M.L.A., was appointed to work for the redressal of the grievances.—A. P.

MAILS THROUGH AIR.

NEW CAIRO-IRAQ-KARACHI ARRANGEMENT.

COLOMBO, July 21.

The British Air Ministry has entered into an arrangement with the Imperial Airways Ltd. for maintenance of a weekly aeroplane mail service between Cairo, Iraq and Karachi. When inaugurated Ceylon will participate in the benefits.—Free Press.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

PREFER JAIL TO PAYING FINE

NAGPUR, July 22.

Two Satyagrahis of the women's section of local "Republicans" organised by Chaturabai Kotak were arrested to-day by the police for carrying swords without license. Both pleaded guilty and were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees ten or in default to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment. They did not pay the fine and courted imprisonment. The arms were forfeited to Government.

"A MYSTERY"

CALCUTTA, July 22.

Mystery surrounds the whereabouts of Denis Rooke, the Australian aviator who is flying to Australia in the Moth aeroplane progressing by easy stages, says the "Englishman."

The aviator reached Karachi on the night of June 20 and was then held up a month because of an accident to his machine.

Last Monday, Rooke left Karachi and flew to Jodhpur and on Wednesday morning Jodhpur reported he had left for Agra and that is the last that has been heard of him.

In reply to enquiries, Agra telegraphed last night that the aviator had not arrived there. Allahabad also received no news.—Free Press.

M MAHOMED ALI IN LAHORE

TO ADDRESS AGAINST RANGILA RASUL JUDGMENT

LAHORE, July 22.

On Thursday it was announced by beat of drum that Maulana Mohamad Ali of Delhi would arrive here this morning to hold a public meeting of Muslims to condemn the judgment of Mr. Justice Dalip Singh in the "Rangila Rasul" case.

Accordingly the Maulana arrived this morning at 9-45 by Calcutta Mail and about 500 Muslims received him at the station. Amidst cries of "Allaho Akbar" he was taken in a car to Mochi Gate.—Free Press.

MORE PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

"VARTMAN" CASE POSTPONED.

DEFENCE WITNESSES TO BE EXAMINED ON 27TH.

LAHORE, July 22.

Four more witnesses for the prosecution were cross examined to-day in the "Vartman" case at the Punjab High Court before the Divisional Bench. The case was then adjourned to 27th instant.

At the outset, Their Lordships took up the question of defence witnesses whose application was submitted yesterday by Counsel for defence. After an elaborate discussion on the matter, Their Lordships accepted those witnesses who were in the province and a few more. The rest, it was felt, were unnecessary.

Cross examined by Mr. Fakir Chand, counsel for Devi Sharan Sharma, accused, Sheikh Abdul Aziz, one of he prosecution witnesses stated that out of 396 newspapers, periodicals etc., 35 were controlled by Europeans 155 by Hindus, 75 by Sikhs and 132 by Muslims. In 1927. 40 papers were started by Muslims and out of these 9 were most impotrant.

Witness stated that "Unisvi Sadika Maharshi" was offensive and contained objectionable attacks on the founder of the Arya Samaj and "Rangila Rasul" was published afterwards. He read notices in the Punjab papers regarding an article "Delhi to Ahmedabad" published in the newspaper "Din Dunia". But he did not read it himself. Swami Shraddanand was a leader of the Shuddhi movement and he heard that his name was Munshiram also.

Re-examined by Sir Muhummad Shafi. for the prosecution, witness stated that during the time he was the editor of the "Observer", there was no religious controversy.

Questioned by the Court, the accused Devi Sharan Sharma stated that he was not a member of Arya Samaj. But he was an Arya Samajist. That was to say his views were similar to those of the Arya Samaj.

Before the Court rose for the day, the counsel for the accused Devi Sharan Sharma submitted a list of eleven witnesses for defence. Seven of these were from a case known as Crown vs. Gyanchand.

Their Lordships remarked that the witnesses from Lahore should be present on the 27th and those from Amritsar on the 28th. Witnesses from other districts will be examined on the 29th and 30th.

The case was adjourned to 27th instant.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM AGREEMENT

FOLLOW EXAMPLE OF BENARES

BENARES, July 21.

The agreement signed by prominent Hindus and Muslims and filed in the court states that Mahomedans recognise the time-established right of Hindus to blow conches inside their own houses, even during Mohurrum days and to take out processions in public streets with music even in front of the mosques at all times.

Commenting on this event the "Aj" says that this agreement recognises the citizens' rights and ought to be preferred to punishment of mischief-makers for the latter way would only widen the gulf between the two communities and would not have improved the situation. The paper suggests that if the people of all places were to follow the example of Benares the problem of Hindu-Muslim unity would be solved without much difficulty. It is the people themselves, says the paper, who can tackle this problem successfully and not their leaders who are scarcely involved in such quarrels.—Free Press.

FATEH MAHMAD MUNSHI DEAD.

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, July 21.

Ahmedabad to-day lost an enthusiastic social and educational reformer in the person of Khan Sahib Haji Fateh Mohammed Fakir Mahomed Moonshi, Agent of the Islam Match Factory, Ahmedab, He was a member of the Municipality, and a very energetic worker. He was instrumental chiefly in establishing among Muslims unity in the loca Municipality. He was th e vice-President of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association, Anjuman-e-Islam and the Muslim Education Seiety, Ahmedabad.

AGRICULTURE COMMISSION'S WORK.

SIR. GANGARAM'S MARK ON IT.

LONDON, July 21.

Marquis of Linlithgow and his colleagues on the Royal Commission on Agriculture have passed a resolution recording their deep sense of loss at the death of Sir Ganga Ram and conveying to relatives of the latter their heartfelt sympathy and stating that, "his bold and enterprising mind and wide experience and wisdom in counsel were assets of greatest value and have already left their indelible mark upon the deliberations of the Commission."

Doctor Barber, C.I.E., authority on agricultural administration and research in United States will give evidence before the Commission next week. The Commission is now deliberating daily.—Reuter.

TUMULTUOUS SECNE IN COUNCIL

(Continued from page 9.)

Legislature, (5) Representation of depressed classes and factory workers in the Provincial Legislative Councils. (6) Members of Council in charge of the Finance Department not to be in charge of any of the main spending departments and (7) provision for powers to appoint Financial Advisers to the Ministers.

To a question of Mr. Shankarrao Zunzarrao, the Hon. Mr. Hotson replied that 14 ladies had been appointed Honorary Magistrates in Bombay. There was no Maratha Lady. Honorary Magistrates were selected from among Justices of the peace.

RACES.

To a question of Mr. Shivdasani, the Home Member replied that in the licenses granted to the Western India Turf Club for races in Bombay and Poona they had imposed no restriction as to the number of races to be run on any day, the number of days on which race meetings could be held and the amount of bets allowable to any individual on any particular race on any day.

Mr. Sadashivrao "alias" Khasherao Pawar a member for Poona District was, duly sworn in.

NO OTHER OFFICER IMPLICATED.

A volley of supplementary questions was asked on Mr. Chikodi's question regarding the defalcation of funds in respect of Famine Relief Fund. Mr. Nariman asked whether any departmental investigation was made by the Government to find out, if any officer besides the Superintendent was involved in the fraud.

The Hon. Mr. G. K. Pradhan replied that Government were not aware of any other officer being implicated in the defalcation.

Referring to the order on Dr. Moonje Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) asked a supplementary question whether it was not ridiculous to issue orders on which no action was going to be taken.

The Home Member replied by saying that the Magistrate of Surat did not see any desirability of taking any action on the disobedience of his order by Dr. Moonje.

After the question time the third reading was given to the Local Boards Bill. Several consequential amendments proposed by the Legal Remembrancer were carried.

BOILER INSPECTION.

The Hon. Mr. Hotson then moved the first reading of the Bill to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments. The statement of object and reasons lays down that the object of the Bill is to make necessary amendments of a formal nature in certain enactments and to repeal the Bombay Boiler Inspection Amendment Act of 1923, which has been rendered inoperative.

All the three readings of the Bill were carried and the Bill passed without any discussion whatsoever.

PHOTOGRAPH COPYING.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act 1908 in its application to the Presidency of Bombay.

Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale raised a point of order that the Bill was not translated into vernacular languages. The Secretary informed that the translations were made into three vernacular languages and the point of order was withdrawn.

The main feature of the Registration Bill is the introduction of the system of the copying of documents by means of photograph. When the Indian Registration Act 1908, was last amended it was the practice to copy all documents in manuscript. The system of photography was introduced as an experimental measure in some places in the year 1921. It is proposed to amend the Act so as to adapt it to this photo copying system. The Bill lays down that in future copies of documents admitted to Registration under the Act shall be made by means of photography, instead of by hand.

Speaking on the Bill the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan informed the House that the cost of the new system was much less and the number of men required would be also less. The mover expressed his willingness to refer the Bill to a Select Committee for proper trial and consideration.

SOLICITORS' OBJECTIONS.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala in opposing the new system observed that the system had not been tried in any civilized country of the world, except in Egypt. They had to think hundred times before introducing an innovation of that kind in India. There was every likelihood that the photos would fade away and the documents would be destroyed. The speaker then read out the objections of several solicitors against the new system.

Mr. Ginwalla argued that the system of photography would take a much longer time for the return of the documents.

NO REASON WHY IT SHOULD NOT SUCCEED.

Maulvi Raffiuddin Ahmed speaking on the Registration Bill observed that Egypt was the only country where there was the system of registration run on the same model as in India. They had, therefore, to see whether the system of photography was successful in Egypt. The reports showed that the system was successful there. The speaker saw no reason why India should be behind Egypt in the acceptance of the new system. He, therefore, supported the first reading of the Bill.

TECHNICAL POINT RAISED.

At this stage of the discussion an extremely technical point of order was raised by Mr. Deshpande of Satara. He pointed out that according to a standing order a Bill had to be translated after it was introduced. He further contended that the Bill under discussion could not be read for the first time unless fresh translations were published after its introduction. The public were not bound to take notice of the translations of a Bill before it was duly introduced.

There was a good deal of legal discussion of the point of order in which many a legal luminary of the House participated. Full one hour was spent before any understanding could be arrived at.

At last the President ruled that the translations had been published and they were valid for the purposes of the standing order. He, therefore, allowed the first reading of the Bill.

Mr. Deshpande of Satara then opposed the new system of copying document by photography.

Mr. B. G. Pahaljani asked the Minister for Excise whether the latter would allow the amendments of principle to be moved after the Bill had gone to the Select Committte. Such an undertaking according to Mr. Pahaljani would put to a stop to a good deal of unnecessary discussion at the time of the first reading of the Bill. Mr. Nariman queried whether photo-copying was a question of principle or detail.

The President ruled that the clauses referring to photo-copying were the questions of principle, and the deletion of those clauses would defeat the very purpose of the Bill.

Messrs. Ginwalla and Navle had tabled amendments, calling for the deletion of clauses 11 and 12 of the Bill that embody the system of copying documents by means of photography.

AMENDMENTS DISALLOWED

The President disallowed the amendments on the grounds that they were the negation of the original motion.

Mr. Pataskar of East Khandesh and Mr. Lakhichand Rajmal opposed the new system While Khan Saheb Mansure supported it. Mr. Nariman opposed the first reading of the Bill. There was no guarantee, he said, that the new system would prove successful. It was no use going by the opinions of experts. They were trying to launch upon an experiment which no other progressive country had tried. Besides the climatic conditions of India were different from the conditions prevailing in other countries. Mr. Nariman argued that the new system would bring in its trial, lot of unemployment. What provision, he asked, had the Government made for the clerks that would be thrown out of employment.

Tht Director of Land Records informed the House that there were nearly 240 clerks in the copying Department and there won't be any unemployment on a large scale if the new system were introduced.

MR. NARIMAN REFUSES TO ACCEPT GOVT. STATEMENT.

Mr. Nariman retoried by saying that he could not accept that statement. At this stage there was a great uproar on the Government benches. Up sprang on their feet many a Government member and demanded of Mr. Nariman to withdraw his statement. Mr. Nariman, adhered to his statement and further added that a larger number of employees than the number given by the Director of Land Records were going to be seriously affected by the introduction of the photo-copying system. Concluding, Mr. Nariman appealed to the House to throw out the first reading of the Bill unceremoniously.

Mr. Gunjal of Poona opposed the system and observed that Mr. Anderson's tenure of office had been very expensive to the Presidency.

A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

In his reply, Mr. Anderson stated that he would assure the House that the copy could not be wiped off even if it were immersed in soda. Proceeding he said that the copy made by photo was not in the slightest degree inferior to the copy made by the hand. It was clearly a business proposition, and there was no other consideration weigheing with him. They had no other object on earth but the interests of the Presidency. In introducing the new system they were besides proposing to save a lakh of rupees every year by introducing the photo-copying system.

MR. ANDERSON'S UNDERTAKING

Coming to the question of unemployment, the speaker said that if retrenchment had to be made some staff should have to go. Mr. Anderson further stated that for the last 7 years they had ceased to recruit any copying clerks. He would give an undertaking to the House that they had no intention in mind of turning out any person from his employment. They would utilize the whole staff by and by. For the present they were going to copy only one-tenths of the total number of documents coming up for registration. In Egypt, the speaker said, the photo-copying system was working splendidly well. There was no registration in England, and hence the absence of the system of photo-copying.

Mr. Anderson spoke for full one hour. There was a loud cheering in the House when he concluded his speech.

At this stage the House rose for the day. To-morrow the House will again proceed with the first reading of the Registration Bill.

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The claim of the people of India for the representation of their countrymen on the coming Statutory Royal Commission is a just and reasonable one and it cannot be treated contemptuously by the British Cabinet. There are obviously two primary political views in India and now it seems that both of them will favour an enquiry of political affairs of this country by a Commission, if Indian element were not excluded from it altogether. Barring the No-changer politicians who do not count for much at this day, the other Congressmen i.e. the Swarajists would not be averse to an enquiry of our political grievances by a Royal Commission provided Indians themselves were given an opportunity to participate in the deliberations of the expected Commission. The Moderate or Liberal section of our politicians will be ready to welcome the Commission and co-operate with its work if its composition will not be wholly divorced of Indian members. British Parliament is disposed to give India a constitution as a free gift and not as a matter of compulsion. It is trying to give expression to its goodwill to India and thus to reconcile Indian mind to the acceptance of citizenship of the British Empire. Now when a large majority of inhabitants of India have clearly evinced their willingness to accept for their country a self-government of the choice of the British Parliament itself, it is natural to expect that in the workings of details of intermediatary steps in the realisation of the ultimate goal there should be a free exchange of views between the Englishmen and the Indians.

The names of a number of Indians have already been suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and I have no besitation in endorcing his selection. He himself could be included among the suitable and desirabe candidates, as he is not associated in these days with any extreme political parties and will command the confidence of all sections of our people.

I have to add and emphasize a point which in my opinion is the most essential for the real success of the work of the Commission. The matters as they stand demand that a Muslim who may be a trusted leader of the Muslim community should also find a place on the coming Royal Commission. A fearful breach of good relations among the members of the two communities is giving the thinking minds a great anxiety for the future of peace and progress of the country. When responsible leaders like Dr. Moonje are devoting their valuable time in preacing a 'Jehad' throughout the country against the Mussalmans and when the counter movements of Tabligh etc., are preparing the people with vengeance for defending their rights against the aggressive propaganda of communalists, how could any political institutions be expected to prosper in this unfortunate country. Under the circumstances there is much danger for the Mussalmans to revert to the attitude which they held till the year 1906. That was the attitude of pure obstruction. They did not want any constitution or political enfranchisement simply because they being in a minority much distrusted the Hindu majority which was to be placed in a position of pre-dominance over them under a constitutional form of government. But the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, His Highness Sir Aga Khan and other Muslim leaders, apprehending a great political harm to the country in the obstructive policy of the Mussalmans, approached with a memorial the then Viceroy of India and got from him an assurance for the protection of Muslim rights under a future popular Government to be given to the people of India. The deputation and memorial were based on a very sound political principle and must be admitted as the first step in paving a way for the Reforms of 1909. The Mussalmans made a further attempt in the year 1916, to obtain the consent of the Hindu leaders of the Congress School to what had already been promised to them by the British Government and it is only just to acknowledge that the Hindu leaders on that occasion exercised a statesmanlike foresight and gave the Mussalmans a full asurance of the protection of their interests in future. It must be admitted that Hindu-Muslim Lucknow pact paved a way for the announcement of 20th August 1917, which is now being recognised as the Magna Charta of the people of India. The Mussalmans have from that day been fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Hindus for the progressive introduction of political reforms and on no occasion they have adopted the old policy of obstruction. But now the circumstances are such that it is feared that they may be compelled to resume their old attitude and raise a united voice against any further reforms till full safety has been buaranteed to them under an increased political influence of the majority of the population. This will be the most unfortunate step on their part, but I say from my knowledge that is a great likelihood of its occurrence. Under such circumstances, it is for the mutual benefit of the Hindus and the Mussalmans that a trusted leader of the Mussalmans should be placed on the coming Royal Commission for creating in their minds a sense of safety for the future. But then one point must not be last sight of in making a selection of a Mussalman member. The point is that some of the Musalmans have have committed a grave mistake in raising pre-maturely a voice against a separate electorates and in consequence they are quite out of favour in these days. The selection of any of them will in no way be appreciated by the Mussalmans as a true representation of their community. I should name Hon. Sir Fazle Husain, Sir Abdur Rahim, the Hon. Justice Shah Mohamed Sulaiman of Allahabad High Court and Sir Abdul Qayoom. Any of these will command the confidence of the general Muslim public. I hope that my Hindu compatriots will reapise that my suggestion for the inclusion of a Muslim member in the personnel of the Royal Commission is based not on any communal bias but purely on the consideration of attracting goodwill and confidence of a fourth of India's population.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIKH ABDULLAH.

Aligarh.

KHAN-PANANDIKAR MARRIAGE.

"SERANT OF INDIAS" COMMENTS

"The Servant of India" writes:—

"Mrs. Khan has made a spirited defence of her marriage outside her own caste and race. She did not enter upon it thoughtlessly, but counted well the social penalties she would incur by seeking the comradeship of married life across the barriers raised by prejudice. She has satisfied herself that between her and her partner there exists a community of outlook, despite the divergence of race, which is so essential to a happy marriage. When such an assurance is forthcoming from a person of the education and culture which Mrs. Khan possesses, outsiders like curselves can only admire the courage with which she prepared herself to face the severe social disapproval and excommunication, with all the attendant trials and hardships, which are certain to be her lot rather than retain the fellowship and privileges of Hindu society by marrying some Hindu or other, though she may feel no instinctive sympathy for him. In this particular case perhaps too much is being made of the difference in religion. It is quite conceivable that both of them having outgrown the limitations of orthodoxy, are nearer to each other in their religious ideas than an orthodox Hindu girl mated to an unorthodox Hindu boy can possibly be. Their social environment too, their tradition and custom, may be far less heterogenous than is usually supposed. The Mahomedans of Maharashtra—Mr. Khan, we understand, comes from Wai in Satara district—do not maintain their separateness from Hindus as strictly as is done in Northern India.

WHERE COMES IN THE WRONG?

"On all these points we do not presume to judge; we leave the decision to those to whom it properly belongs to decide, viz. the parties to the match, believing with J. H. Oldham that "Race does not in itself constitute an insuperable barrier to the most intimate mutual understanding. Marriage between those who belong to different races but are in mind and temparament suited to one another may prove to be far happier than many ill-assorted unions between members of the same race." Those who object to the marriage base their objection not on the supposed mutual unsuitability of the couple, but on the fact that they profess—or rather professed—different religions. This is an objection which no man of right feeling can support, though in fact it is shared by many persons who hold otherwise liberal views in social matters."—Free Press.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER WIFE

HUSBAND GETS SIX MONTHS R. I.

Deoraj Kuka, a Christian Dhed by caste, who was a teacher in a Municipal girls' school, was charged before Mr. Justice Patker and a common jury at the High Court Sessions with having attempted to murder his wife Hiroobai, aged 20 on the Christmas Eve of 1926.

The prosecution alleged that on the morning of December 24 last the accused threw down his wife on a et, gagged her mouth with a piece of cloth, tried her hands and put a noose round her neck, to strangle her. He then dealt several blows on the head near the left eye with an Eddie Polo stick. The medical evidence showed that there were fifteen injuries on the left side of her head, and the left eye-ball had been permanently injured. The patient is still in hospital.

The defence admitted that the accused did thrash his wife and then surrendered himself to the police.

He then made a long statement.

The Jury unanimously found the accused guilty of voluntarily causing grievous hurt under provocation, with a recommendation for mercy.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to six months' hard labour.

Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad appeared for the Crown and Mr. Kolasker for the defence.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY

CASE POSTPONED TD NEXT-SESSIONS

On Friday before Hon. Mr. Justice Baker and Common Jury, Mr. Sorab Kapadia, Advocate, presented an application in a forgery case against one William Lawrence Gonsolves to postpone it to the next criminal sessions.

The case it will be remembered was tried before His Lordship in the present sessions when the jury divided by 5 to 4, so His Lordship had dissolved the jury.

His Lordship granted permission as a result the case has been fixed for the ensuing sessions.

The Committee of the British Indian Association has informed the Government that legislation on the lines of the Slander of Women Act will place the law about libel and slander, in India, against married women and girls, on a cleaner and sounder basis.—Free Press.

A Benares message says: "Two drowning fatalities, one of a boy aged about nine and another a man of about thirty, occurred in the Ganges which is flooded owing to rains. Both the bodies were recovered."—Free Press.

PRINCES AS POLITICAL OUTCASTES.

(Continued from page 8.)

move any doubts on the issues. The prolonged dispute between the Madras Government and the Mysore Government regarding Kannambadi Dam over the Cauvery was settled by such a tribunal. In the present instance, the Princes were met by certain Political Officers, who heard the statements of the former and delivered an ultimatum for immediate acceptance. To call such a meeting, a "Conference" is a misnomer. The Commerce and the Finance Departments being the arbiters, the decisions were made in Simla, and the Political Officers could scarcely confer thereafter with the Princes concerned. It was neither by means of a "Judicial tribunal" nor by means of a "Conference" that the decision was taken. Peremptory dictation such as the Government of India followed in the case was a betrayal of its weak position in the dispute.

PREPOSTEROUS OFFER.

Bombay made allegations against the Kathiawar ports of unfair practices. It will be seen that no attempt was made to enquire into the truth of these charges. On the other hand the Government of India apparently ignored the allegations and based their action upon the bare fact of the diversion of trade from Bombay and Karachi to Kathiawar. If the allegations were true, it was not impossible to make arrangements so that the ports be managed without malpractices. The Government of India in avoiding an inquiry, seemed rather disposed to throw a mantle upon any revelations that might be made favourable to Indian enterprise, as a result of a comparison between Indian and British management of Indian ports. That Kathiawar ports, with their modern developments, were bound to absorb a considerable portion of the increased Indian foreign trade was inevitable. The Government's summary action betrays their reluctance to declare frankly what share they are willing to allow the minor ports to enjoy. The preposterous offer to station their own customs department in the ports and annex the revenue to the Central Government assigning an amount to the States, savours more of strategic designs than desire to rectify irregularities.

Lessons may be drawn from the parallel case of the large and rich coastal State of Travancore. There the ports could not be blocked for they were indispensable for British commerce. There the problem for the Government was the development rather than the stultification of the ports and it was achieved, not of course in Travancore territory itself, but in the border town of Cochin, in such a manner that the States of Travancore and Cochin could share in the increased revenue. The extreme principle of the complete subservience of State ports to British Indian ports did not prevail there. In the case of Kathiawar, Government have avoided such a definite apportionment of the development of trade and revenue, and have grabbed for themselves the entire benefits.

CUPIDITY OF RIVAL RULERS.

The issue that has most clearly emerged from this controversy is, whether or not the Indian States have a right to exist and develop along peaceful lines "to the full extent of their natural capacity." The Government is willing to allow the use of ports for the export and import of goods transacted in the States for their own purpose. This policy of isolating territories for commerce is contrary to economic principles and cannot certainly be justified on moral grounds. Commerce carried on on this scale is bound to languish and die and since foreign trade is one of the chief means of prosperity for Maritime Indian States, what the Government of India dictates, is a permanent stultification and poverty of Kathiawar States. British India reaps a rich harvest of Customs Revenue from goods meant for Indian States imported in British Indian ports. Obviously the ethical standards of the India Government allow such silent gain to continue alongside of the dispossession of Kathiawar States of their reasonable earnings.

The ultimate deciding factor should be the welfare of the people at large, not of the rulers or of commercial magnates. The subjects of Kathiawar States have as much right to prosper by development of modern trade as British Indian subjects on the other side of Viramgam. Judged by this test, the Kathiawar controversy is a pitiful spectacle of the cupidity of rival rulers.

The Calcutta High Court dismissed on Wednesday the appeal preferred by the Editor and Printer of "The Atmasakti", who were sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of rupees one hundred respectively.—Free Press.

* * * * * *

"The Englishman" understands that the Governor of Bengal intends taking an active part in local cricket during the forthcoming season. Efforts are being made to arrange a few fixtures for the Governor's Eleven, and it is quite likely that His Excellency himself will captain the side.—A. P.

* * * * * *

At the special request of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Messrs. Anant Rao Joshi and Narayan Rao Pande of Hanuman Akhada, Amraoti, have been deputed to Bengal and Behar to organize volunteers and develop the physical culture of the people there.

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NON-BRAHMINAS AND THE CONGRESS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

vinces where the Non-Brahmin Party is non-existent.

It is up to the younger members of the Non-Brahmin communities to take advantage of the present position and strengthen the hands of the Congress Non-Brahmins under Mr. Silam. Otherwise, posterity will blame them for keeping mum at the opportune moment.

One other point I wish to impress on my brethern all over Bombay and C.P. Because England took so many years to attain Parliamentary Government other nations do not follow her, but they take advantage of the trials and sufferings they have undergone and thus shorten the period of their dependence. Similarly, Non-Brahmins of the type of Boles and Aswales may await until Doomsday on one pretext or the other such as want of education, social uplift and so on; but the younger generation must exert themselves and demand with one voice full freedom for themselves along with other communities so that they may forge ahead and be in the vanguard of the Nation's Heroes.

A Hooghly message says: "All the four accused in the Arambagh case submitted statements to the special tribunal to-day. The first accused Dibakar confessed guilty and was sentenced to three and two years' rigorous imprisonment on the two charges, the sentences to run concurrently. The other three accused pleaded not guilty."—Free Press.

THE WEATHER

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE.

SIMLA, July 22.

Yesterday's shallow depression off Orissa Coast lies this morning over Chota Nagpur. Widespread rain has fallen over the central parts of the country.

The Bay monsoon continues active over Burma while the Arabian Sea current has weakened over the peninsula. The disturbance over the Punjab yesterday has caused nearly general and locally heavy rain along the Western Himalayas and the adjoining plains.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, the Punjab, East and North Rajputana. East Central India, West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces the Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Rajputana, West Central India, East Madras Deccan, Coorg, and Madras Coast North, A few falls have occurred in Gujarat.

Forecast:—An increase in the United Provinces and an extension along the frontier hills.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

Earthquake shock of moderate intensity, its origin, about 1,400 miles away, was recorded by Simla Seismographs at nine hours thirty minutes on Friday, 22nd July, 1927.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

22nd July 1927.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of	Total since 1st June 1927	Total for the corresponding period	
			1925	1926
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	n Ct.	In .Ct
Colaba Point	0.66	46.24	35 17	31 95
Fort ..	1.46	53.79	38 63	43 04
J. J. Hospital ..	1.35	41.18	36 33	33 37

Observations recorded at 8 hrs., on Friday, the 22nd of July 1927

STATIONS.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total 1st. June to date	Departure 1st June date
Quetta ..	..	0.67	+0.09
Multan ..	..	1.55	—9.20
Rawalpindi ..	1.85	4.72	—2.55
Lahore ..	1.04	4.10	—1.37
Hissar ..	..	..	..
Ambala ..	0.28	11.86	+3.07
Delhi ..	1.30	8.0.	—0.87
Agra ..	..	5.50	—3.66
Mainpuri ..	0.57	10.33	+2.09
Jhansi ..	0.05	23.34	+10.84
Cawnpore ..	..	13.16	+2.30
Allahabad ..	0.31	13.66	+0.90
Jacobabad ..	..	0	—6.86
Karachi ..	..	2.33	—0.41
Bikaner ..	0.82	2.83	—0.81
Ajmer ..	0.69	2.32	—4.92
Jaipur ..	0.37	3.61	—4.40
Kotah ..	0.08	4 79	—5.33
Mount Abu ..	0.15	17.03	—1.52
Bhuj ..	—	5.82	—0.52
Dwarka ..	0.06	6.50	—0.48
Veraval ..	..	7.23	—1.13
Rajkot ..	0.04	12.24	+0.37
Bhavnagar Para...	0.42	7.11	—1.28
Surat ..	0.06	18.41	—1.96
Ahmedabad ..	0.23	17.21	+4.58
Deesa ..	..	6.91	—1.43
Neemuch ..	1.60	5.47	—4.91
Indore ..	1.50	10.07	—2.76
Jubbulpore ..	0.80	15.08	—4.47
Saugor ..	0.31	15.00	—1.26
Hoshangabad ..	..	..	..
Khandwa ..	0.35	21.51	+9.98
Akola ..	1.50	14.43	+1 97
Amraoti ..	0.50	23.77	+10.66
Nagpur ..	1.87	28.46	+9.38
Chanda ..	0.37	39.20	+19.04
Raipur ..	0.34	18.35	+0.40
Bombay ..	0.66	46.24	+8.38
Ratnagiri ..	0.97	47.26	—6.95
Marmagoa ..	0.31	42.83	—9.69
Karwar ..	1 04	64.72	—1.56
Malegaon ..	0.14	9.53	+1.78
Ahmednagar ..	0.28	9.47	+1 92
Poona ..	0.17	8.99	—0.73
Sholapur ..	0.28	8.23	+0.35
Bijapur ..	0.10	5.49	+0.59
Belgaum ..	0.79	18.81	—0.81
Aurangabad ..	1.76	19.59	+9.53
Nizamabad (Indur.)	0.87	16.59	+4.17
Hyderabad ..	0.07	12.36	+3.22
Mangalore ..	0.21	81.85	+17.14
Calicut ..	0.90	64.01	+8.36
Cochin ..	1.48	47.46	+2.38
Trivandrum ..	0.39	19.32	+0.46
Colombo ..	0 23	10.86	—0.93
Masulipatam ..	..	11.16	+2.73
Bellary ..	0.02	5.04	+1.04
Cuddapah ..	..	8.05	+2.40
Madras ..	..	4.74	+0.18
Bangalore ..	0.09	5.66	+0.10
Coimbatore ..	..	2.37	—0.34
Trichinopoly ..	..	2.94	+0.49
Negapatam ..	..	2.13	—0.43

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 22nd JULY, 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 22nd July 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.85" of rain, Lahore 1.04", Ambala 0.28" and Delhi 1.30". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the east of the province. Maximum temperature was above normal at Lahore; the minimum was higher than usual at Multan and lower at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 0.57" of rain and Allahabad 0.31". Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the area and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the extreme west of the province. Temperature was almost normal except at Mainpuri, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.82" of rain, Jaipur 0.37", Ajmer 0.69" and Mount Abu 0.15". Skies are clear over upper Sind and heavily clouded over the rest of the division. The air is more humid than usual in north Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in central Rajputana and the minimum in upper Sind. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar-Para has had 0.12" of rain, Ahmedabad 0.23", Neemuch 1.60" and Indore 1.50". Skies are heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in Central India West. Maximum temperature was below normal in central Gujarat and locally in east Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.80" of rain, Saugor 0.31", Khandwa 0.35", Akola 1.50", Amraoti 0.50", Nagpur 1.87", Raipur 0.34" and Chanda 0.37". Skies are heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the west of the area. Temperature did not differ much from the normal except at Chanda, where the maximum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.66" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.97", Marmagao 0.31" and Karwar 1.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 82.5 deg. (2 deg. below normal) and the lowest 77.6 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.14" of rain. Ahmednagar 0.28". Poona 0.17", Sholapur 0.28", Bijapur 0.10", Belgaum 0.79", Aurangabad 1.76" and Nizamabad 0.87", Skies are in general heavily clouded and the air is locally more humid than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the whole of the division, while the minimum was almost as usual.

General Remarks. The monsoon has been active on the west coast of the Penensula, the central parts of the country and northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north and east Punjab, east Rajputana, Central India West, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in the United Provinces, west Rajputana and Gujarat. A few falls have also occurred in Kathiawar. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.21" at Mangalore, 0.95" at Calicut, 1.48" at Cochin, and 0.39" at Trivandrum.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd July, 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m., 29.573 inches (.106 below normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.534 inches (.094 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours.—044 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m., 80.1 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours, 82.5 degrees (1.9 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours, 77.6 degrees (0.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day), 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W.S.W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 20 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 284 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equals 10), 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours, 0.66 inches.

Total rainfall during the month, 13.72 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 46.31 inches.

Weather Remarks, Rain.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C. ..	19-7|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) ..	114-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3|4
National Bank ..	50
Eastern Bank ..	6-1|8
Funding Loan 4 p.c. ..	86-3|4
Conversion Loan ..	76-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c. ..	101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c. ..	57-1|4
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan ..	60-1|2
Indian Stock 3-1|2 pel cent. Sterling Loan ..	70-1|2
Consols ..	54-5|8
War Loan 5 per cent ..	101-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c. ..	93-1|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 21.

Smoked sheet Standard, Ribbed lb. spot:	
Buyers ..	15-1|8
Sellers ..	1|5
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—	
Buyers ..	1|5-1|8
Sellers ..	1|5-1 4

LINSEED.

London, July 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £17\|17\|6.
Aug\|Sept. shipment sellers £18\|0\|0.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £16\|0\|0.
Linseed Bombay, ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment quoted £18\|12\|6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 21.

Linseed, naked London cwt:—
Aug. delivery sellers 31\|7-1 2.
Sept\|Dec. delivery sellers 32.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 21.

October ..	18.46—.03
December ..	18.73—.02
January ..	18.80—.01
March ..	18.98—.02
May ..	19.13—.05
Middling Spot ..	18.30—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 21.

July ..	17.99—.05
October ..	18.32—.04
Middling Spot ..	18.00—.05
NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:— (As known at Liverpool at closing time).	
July ..	18.05
October ..	18.45
January ..	18.76
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
July ..	18.05
October ..	18.56
January ..	18.89
NEW ORLEANS, 9 A.M.:—	
July ..	18.01
October ..	18.33
January ..	18.63

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, July 21.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 30,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

Scinde Good ..	7.95—.10
,, Fully Good ..	8.15—.10
,, Fine ..	8.35—.10
Bengal Good ..	7.95—.10
,, Fully Good ..	8.15—.10
,, Fine ..	8.35—.10
Oomra Good ..	8.35—.10
,, Fully Good ..	8.60—.10
,, Fine ..	8.85—.10
Broach Good ..	8.40—.10
,, Fully Good ..	8.70—.10
,, Fine ..	9.00—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

July ..	19.41 plus .03
August ..	19.41 plus .03
September ..	19.44 plus .03
October ..	19.57 plus .02
November ..	19.42 plus .02
December ..	19.35 plus .02
January ..	19.27 plus .02
February ..	19.25 plus .02
March ..	19.22 plus .02
April ..	19.22 plus .02
May ..	19.21 plus .02
June ..	19.21 plus .02
July ..	19.21 plus .02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.95 plus .60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 21.

July ..	9.64—.05
August ..	9.68—.06
September ..	9.76—.06
October ..	9.81—.04
November ..	9.85—.06
December ..	9.91—.06
January ..	9.97—.06
February ..	9.99—.06
March ..	10.04—.07
April ..	10.06—.07
May ..	10.10—.07
June ..	10.11—.07
July ..	10.11—.08
Middling Spot ..	9.78—.16

SALES.

Liverpool, July 21.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 21.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot ..	26-1|16
Forward ..	26-1|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4\|11-1\|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-3\|8 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1\|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11\|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1\|2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3\|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1\|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, July 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1 2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-|8
T.T. Brussels on London	unquoted
T.T. Madrid on London	28.30
T.T. Milan on London	89.25
T.T. Berne on London	21.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	163.80

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, July 21.

£

Total Bullion ..	151,800,000
Public Deposits ..	12,600,000
Other Deposits ..	102 000,000
Government Securities ..	49,900,000
Other Securities ..	48,600,000
Notes and Coin ..	34,200,000
Currency Notes Out-standing ..	274,800,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	29.84 p.c.

COFFEE.

New York, July 21.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-7\|16.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, July 21.

Demand Bills	485.12

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay July 22nd

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 of 16 Cwts.	Seeds Cwts. measurt
Hull					
	Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept-Nov.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
London					
	July-Aug.	15/	16/	17/	18/
Liverpool					
	Aug.-Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct./Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
	Dec./March	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Marseilles					
	July/August.	15/	16/	17/	1°/
Antwerp					
	Aug	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/Nove.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/6
Rotterdam	Aug.	19/	20-	21-	22/-
Hamburg	Sept-Nov.	17-	18-	19-	20-
Bremon	Dece-Mar	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Havre					
	Augu.	18/6	19/6	20/6	21/6
	Sept.-Nov.	18/-	19/-	20/-	21/-
Dunkirk					
	Augu.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept/Nov.	16/6	17/6	18/6	19/-6
Barcelona					
	Augu.	20/-	21/-	22/-	23/-
Genoa					
	Aug/Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste	July	19/-	19/-	20/6	21/6
Venice	Aug-Sept.	17/-	17/-	18/6	19/6
New York					
	July.	-	-	-	26/-

Remarks:—During the week under report the following business was reported:—

Antwer/Hull—about 1500 tons for July at 17/- and 20/-.

Antwerp/Hull—about 200 tons for July at 17/6 and 20/6.

Antwerp/Hull—about 100 tons for Aug at 17/- and 20/-.

Liverpool/Glasgow—125 tons for July at 18/- and 21/-.

Liverpool/Glasgow—about 400 tons for Aug at 16/- and 19/-.

Mormugao to Hamburg 3000 tons for July/ Geneva/Naples 100 tons for Aug at 16/- and 19/-.

Aug at 16/6 and 19/6.

The market is quiet but steady.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY).

Bombay, July 22.

Current prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

	Per Ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality ..	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supra (Dutch) ..	15 6 0
Farina, superior (Dutch) ..	15 0 0
Epsom Salt ..	3 12 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality ..	11 14 0
Sago Flour, market quality ..	11 10
Maize Starch, continental ..	13 4 0
Dextrine (Potato) White ..	17 12 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 8 0
Zinc Chloride, English ..	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German ..	16 8 0
Magnesium Chloride German ..	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow. white ..	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, (Good quality ..	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil. 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 60 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Small Pkg. ..	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali Large Pkg. ..	9 4 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small ..	9 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large ..	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 8 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg. ..	9 14 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Large Pkg. ..	8 10
Sodium Sulphide, German Small ..	9 4
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. ..	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small ..	8 14 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg	31 0 0
Soda Ash, German ..	6 6 0
	Per lb. Rs. a. p.
Aniline Salt, Electro ..	0 7 8
Antimony Salt ..	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide, B.S.F. ..	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English ..	0 9

For Bleaching Powder at present the holdings of ready stock in Bombay by Offices and merchants are reported to be between 650 tons to 750 tons, and at Ahmedabad the ready stock is about 250 tons. The present average consumption in Bombay per month is about 75 tons and at Ahmedabad about 70 tonse. As Bleaching Powder is liable to deteriorate in quality within two months when stored, we advise consumers to take precautions while buying. Under above circumstances there is every possibility for consumers to get Bleaching Powder at their own price. Moreover the Duay on this Chemical is to be abolished from the 1st of October 1927. The market price at Ahmedabad is Rs. 8-8 per cwt.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 22nd July 27.

Description.	Spot prices. 21-7-27	14-7-27
Bengals F. G. ..	322	
S/Punjab F. G. ..	318	No
Rajputana F. G. ..	32:	Quotations
Broach F. G. ..	356	
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.	363	
P/American F. G ..	362	
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	363	
Dholleras F. G. ..	348	
Kalagin F. G. ..	353	
Kutch F. G. ..	360	
Surat F, G. ..	416	
Rajpipla F. G. ..	411	
Navsari F. G. ..	426	
Oomra Fine ..	346	
C. P. No. 1 Fine ..	358	
C. P. No. 2 Fine ..	352	
Khandesh F. G. ..	336	
Muttia F. G. ..	334	
Compta Gd. ..	377	
Southerns Gd. ..		
Bijapore Gd. ..		
Bagalkote Gd. ..		
Tinnevellies G. D. ..		
Karungannies G. D. ..		
Cambodias Gd. ..		

	Futures. 21-7-27	14-7-27
Hedge Contracts		
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	319	
BroachJuly/Aug	362	No
Do April/May '28	367	Quo ations
Oomra F./July	346	
Do Dec/Jan'28	352	

Receipts for the week ending 21st July.

	1927. Bales.	1926 Bales.
Bengals	2498	1758
Oomras	6001	4946
Dholleras	4116	1312
Broach	645	148
Southerns	5722	6110
Persians	150	244
Americans	15226	..
Egyptians	48	..
E. Africans	22	952
Other sorts	426	..
Total	34854	14970

Exports for the week ending 21st July.

	Bales
United Kingdom	..
Continent	4630
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	..
Total	4630

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	4614
China Japan & Coast Ports ..	19037
Total	23651

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

1926-27 1925-26 1924-25 1923-24 1922-23
3054002 3224875 3559158 3255050 3572354

Exports from 1st Sept. to 21st July.

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	21354	48767
Continent	351578	459773
China	183162	371983
Japan	1260309	13563 0
Coast Ports	23510	22939
U. S. A.	726	1450
Total	1840639	2271292

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	63813	148259	126565
Continent ..	597963	924678	674408
China ..	338490	238958	342352
Japan ..	1558083	1247203	1677438
Coast Ports ..	21567	50625	47997
U. S. A. ..	9679	..	..
Total	2589535	2609723	2891760

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept '26 to 31st Aug. '27	(a) 326850
American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept '26 to 21st July '27	(b) 294930
American cotton at sea for India	(c) 31710

N.B.—These figures are voluntary returns and cannot be guaranteed as either accurate of complete.

(a) Corrected to allow for cotton arrived or shipped but the purchase of which was not previously advised; actual purchases advised 306310 bales.

(b) Corrected. includes cotton arrived but not cleared.

(c) From advices required by the Government Notification.

Bales.

Total exports by rail 1st Sept 1926 to 21st July, 1927	1,62,033
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1926 to 21st July 1927	8,57,000
Estimated stock of raw cotton in Bombay held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills on 21st July 1927	5,97,963

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 21.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
July\|Sept. per cwt. 14 9.
Oct.\|Dec. per cwt. 14\|10-1\|2.
Jan.\|March per cwt. 15\|1-1\|2.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct\|Dec. per cwt. 15\|0-1\|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct\|Dec. per cwt. 15\|1.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 21.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers £8\|12\|6.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
July\|Aug. paid £16\|10\|0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
July\|Aug. shipment quoted £18\|17 6.

WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

PROSPECTS OF MUCH REDMCED OUT-TURN

Bombay, July 22.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following weekly cotton review under to-day's date; in which they observe that the advance in the Amercan market has continued and the prices have registered a further nett rise of 66 points this week. The market in the first two days sharply advanced by 70 points on speculative activity assisted by excessive rains in some parts of the Belt and scarcity of contracts. On the following day it lost 30 points on general selling on the reaction theory and generally favourable crop reports, but recovered more than the lost ground on the next day on bullish Weevil report. At the close prices eased only slightly although there was heavy seding by the long interests and the weekly weather report has on the whole been favourable and condition of the crop is described as varying considerably from fair to excellent depending on insect activity complaints of which are quite general. The highest price for the October position touched during the week was 18.72 on the 20th instant and the lowest 17.87 on the 15th instant, the range for the week being 85 points.

Private estimates of the crop condition received during the week are quite favourable: Watkins 77.4, Miss Giles 75, E. A. Pierce 75, and Fossicks 75. 1. The crop is estimated by some in view of the favourable crop conditons at 14 3/4 million bales or over. However, according to Reuter, considering the decreased fertilises sales, the late start in the Mississippi valley and West Texas sections, and increase Boll-weevil infestation, the general opinon is that the yield will not exceed one-third of a bale per acre with average weather conditions during the balance of the season. Taking the Government estimate of 42,683,000 acres as the area under cultivation, the crop on this basis works out at about 14 1/4 million bales only.

Our local market has also fluctuated sharply under the influence of both the American and Liverpool markets and closes Rs. 8 1/2 higher. Early, there was heavy liquidation by an Exporting house which depressed the market a good deal notwithstanding strong Americans but but which also made the technical position of the market healthy. Later, the market hose sharply on extensive short covering and buying by a prominent operator, the Bazar and Commission Houses. At the close the market eased on selling by Commission Houses on favourable weather reports from America. The highest rate for Broach-April/May touched during the week was Rs. 373 on the 20th instant and the lowest Rs. 358 on the 19th instant, the hange for the week being Rs. 15. Yesterday's closing rates are:—Broach-July/August Rs. 353 Broach-April/May Rs. 367 1/2; Oomra July Rs. 345 1/2; Oomra-Dec/Jan. Rs. 352 1/2 and Bengal-Dec/Jan Rs. 319. The monsoon is considered to be generally satisfactory, although too much rain was reported recently in some parts.

The tenders against the Broach-July/August and Oomra-July contracts since the 1st July to-date total 11,500 bales and 5,200 bales respectively. The spot room rates of Friday for Fully Good Broach and Fine Oomra were Rs. 357 and Rs. 347 respectively.

Arrivals of cotton into Bombay from 1st September to 21st July are 3,054,002 bales against 3,224,875 bales last year and Exports total 1,840,639 bales against 2,271,292 bales last year while the local Mills consumption during the same period is estimated at 857,000 bales. The Stock of cotton in Bombay on the 21st July is estimated at 597, 963 bales aganst 525,341 bales same time last year.

It is generally admitted that the present rise in America is due to the action of speculators, though the weather conditions even taking into account the Boll weevil infestations are considered on the whole good. However, the market appears to be well under the control of speculators and will probably continue so. We cannot forget that the bull campaign has been based on quite a favourable statistical positon if we remember that the record crop of the last season has all been disposed of in increased consumption and exports an dthe new season was commenced with the prospect of a much reduced ontturn. With regard to our local market it seems that it will now readily follow the movements in America. We look for still higher prices in the long run, but in view of the recent favourable weather news would advise securing profits and reenter later.

LONDON METALS.

London, July 21.

£

Copper English best Selected	58-5|8
Copper Braziers ..	69-1|2
Yellow Metal ..	63
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	24-5|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge ..	14-1 8
Tin English Ingots ..	287-3 4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 21.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers 53.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers 53\|6.
Wheat, Australian:—
July\|Aug. shipment sellers 54\|3.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
July\|Aug. shipment Hull paid 53\|6.

The Associated Press understands that the new South Indian Railway line between Trichinopoly and Villupuram is partially ready and will be opened for public traffic about the middle of September. A distance of about forty miles in the middle is still under construction which when completed is expected to reduce the distance between Madras and Dhanushkodi by several hours. —A. P.

FOR STUDENTS OF HIGHER THOUGHT AND LIFE

	Rs.	A.
THE GOSPEL OF BUDDHA according to old records. By Paul Carus Cloth and Gold	3	0
NIRVANA: A story ofBuddhist Psychology. By Paul Carus illustrated	1	14
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THEY CALL ME CARPENTER. By Upton Sinclair (A tale of the Second Coming)	4	8
Guide to the Buddhist Ruins of Sarnath with a plan of excavations. By Daya Ram Sahni, M.A.	0	13
NOTES ON THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF GANDHARA. By A. Foucher, Docteur es lettres. Translated by H. Hargreaves.	2	2
SOUTH INDIAN BUDDHIST ANTIQUITIES; including the Stupas of Bhattiprolu, Gudivada, and Ghantasala and other Ancient sites in the Krishna District, Madras Prescy. with notes on Dome construction; Andhra Numismatics; and Marble Sculpture. By Alexr. Rea, M. R. A. S.	7	8
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THE INDIAN BOOKSHOPS,
1. Y.M.I.A. BUILDINGS, G.T.,
2. 194, Mount Road, MADRAS.
3. 883, Pycroft Road, Triplicane.

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The best, the latest, the most up-to-date and the most Comfortable Spectacles and eyeglasses in various styles and patterns, it will benefit you to consult

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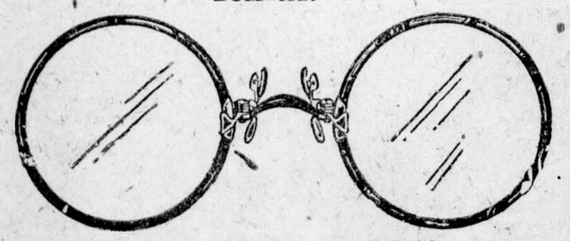

AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS.

What do you say
To a Really Fashionable
SALOON of SWEETMEAT?
Of course,
THE WELL-KNOWN
KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI
Will Cater to the Most Fastidious Taste.
EUROPEANS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS
All Flock to His
ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON
AT
CRAWFORD MARKET, Baria Mansions,
WHERE
A HUGE EXHIBITION
of Assortment of - - - NATIVE SWEETS will be Seen.
Amongst These
OUR ESSENCE HALVAS
Are Most in Requisition.
Other Two Shops at
GRANT ROAD and NULL BAZAR.
PROPRIETOR KAMRUDIN EBRAHIMJI.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 15th instant, under the heading of "Men and Matters," you comment adversely on the supposition that the Port Trust paid a sum of £500 for a half page advertisement in the London "Times."

The reference is presumably to an offer received from the London "Daily Telegraph," for a whole page advertisement for £500. This offer the Trustees, on my advice turned down. The only Port which advertised in the "Daily Telegraph" was that of Okha.

I trust that you will make the necessary corrections.—Yours, etc.,

W. H. NEILSON.

(Our comments were based on the information contained in a Free Press message. We understand that the Bombay Port Trust has only a yearly half page advertisement in the Trade Supplement of the "Times" costing 450.—Editor "B.C.")

UNEMPLOYMENT AND FOREIGNERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pleasure to find from papers that at last the question of unemployment, is before the Legislative Council; one trusts that it will be threshed out in all its bearings. I might be allowed to draw attention to crowds of foreign subjects or persons hailing from foreign territories that pour in British territories in search of employment, with the result that natives of the place, indigenous inhabitants of the soil, are driven out from their jobs or are prevented from getting jobs and are thus thrown on the tender mercies of the wide world. These comers assume, at times, for the "nonce" British citizenship, even alter their names and pass for Anglo-Indians to secure situations denied to Indian British subjects. They are found in large numbers in Telegraph Departments. They are often armed with strong recommendations from the rich, the powerful and the influential, whereby they capture enviable berths and oust or keep away genuine and needy British subjects from work and employment. It is the business of their Governments not of the British to see to them. In the case of this class of immigrants special enquiries should be made as to their antecedents and pseudo claims to British citizenship. At times they play a double role of British subjects and of the Governments to which they belong and places they come from. Their incomes go to enrich their or their forefathers' birth-places. I will say no more. I hope your other correspondents will throw more light on the subject and thus prove helpful in the institution of inquiries into the problem of unemployment.—Yours, etc.,

VERBUM SATIS SAPIENTI.

HERE IS GEOGRAPHY FOR YOU!

A correspondent writes:—

"Fire in Persian Turkistan."—this is the heading given by the most widely read, the most popular and the most everything journal in all Asia, regarding the destructive conflagration in the bazar of Mazar-i-Sharifi, in its issue of the 20th July. The city no more belongs to Persia than Boribunder. It is in the territory of His Majesty of Afghanistan. Mazar-i-Sharif, in fact, is the chief city of Afghan Turkestan. Let alone the other and most recent authorities, the province has been adequately treated and in my opinion, more fully than in any rival publication, in Hunter's Imperial Gazeteer. The readers of newspapers, however would remember that His Majesty Amanulla Khan recently visited the place and delivered a speech which had an important political bearing. Mazar, which is a place of pilgrimage and a large town, has a considerable Turkoman population and it is alleged that the Russians are very busy inoculating the people with their own doctrines, insinuating the separate origin of the local population from the Afghans and consequently the absence of any patriotic cause of allegiance to His Majesty. King Amanulla Khan was consequently compelled forcefully and successfully to preach the unity of the Afghan race and to insist upon abandonment of minor tribal divergencies in favour of Afghan confederation.

A Dharwar message says: "Mr. Chandragonda, a Municipal Councillor, one Joshi, and Syed Hussain, Municipal Clerk, have been arrested. It is alleged that they had managed to change the birth date of a minor, in the Municipal birth registers."—Free Press.

The Bombay Humanitarian League has sent a telegram to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Mysore praying immediate legislation preventing cow slaughter in His Highness' State. Six more societies have also sent similar messages.

Houses, Merchandise and Mills
Are Insured Against Fire.
You have at your disposal the advice and experience of
Indian Insurance Companies.

LAND VALUES IN FORT.

OBSTINATELY LOW.

The "Property Market writes:—

Land values in the Fort remain obstinately low being quoted at Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 a yard for sites in less important but busy thoroughfares, the prime positions though are quoted at substantially more. This depression is traceable to two causes—first, the fact that there is at present a superfluity of office accommodation at low rents available, and therefore no incentive to build more office blocks. Secondly, there is the shadow of the Reclamation. As to this, in the Development Department Enquiries rates of Rs. 50 a yard or even less have been freely mentioned as the value of the reclaimed land when fully developed, and many would-be buyers are using this as a basis for valuing Fort sites.

There is, however, a pretty wide difference. In the first place, the Fort is established as a business centre and the Back Bay area is not, nor is it likely to be for many years to come.

And then there is the factor to face that building on the Reclamation will be vastly more costly because of deep foundations and special bundobasts to ensure stability. In witness of this, one has but to remember building difficulties on the Ballard Estate. These will probably be repeated in the Back Bay area and will certainly discount the value of the land there appreciably.

INDORE RIOT CASES

SHAUKAT ALI URGES WITHDRAWAL.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay, has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister, Indore Government, in which he says:—

"I have the honour to forward to you a copy of the resolution which a mass meeting of Moslems of Bombay passed on Tuesday night, the 12th July, 1927. I would beg you to pay due attention to it as the sugestion made in the meeting opens a way for an honorable solution of the difficulties that have cropped up in Indore State. The meeting firmly believed that such an unfortunate incident would never have occured in Indore if H. H. Maharaja Tukkoraoji Halkor was on the Gaddi, or his son, the present ruler, was not a minor. It even expressed an opinion that if the matters were entirely in your hands, you would have found an easier and better solution and peace would have not been disturbed to such an extent.

"Every true well-wisher of India and especially of Indian States desires that this poison of communal antagonism should not gain entrance into our Indian States, whether they be under Hindu princes or Moslem princes. The present is a temporary phase of insanity and cannot last long. We desire that it should not leave any sorts behind. Can we beg of you to reconsider the whole situation in view of the wise and benevolent decision of the Baroda Administration which has withdrawn all such cases? I hope the view of the meeting will receive careful consideration. It matters very little, if 30 or 40 or even 100 people are sent to jail. We know that our Indian States can rule as strongly and as efficiently as any British Province, but strength does not lie in punishing only, but also in showing mercy where it is deserved. And I humbly beg to say that mercy is deserved in their cases where innocent religion-loving people got infected with poison prevailing round about them.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' REQUEST.

"As an humble well-wisher of Indian States, being myself a resident of a State, and especially having close connection with Indore State, I endorse the view expressed by the public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay, and hope all cases against Hondus and Moslems would be withdrawn thus healing up all the wounds and removing cause of future misunderstandings.

"This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the helpless and oppressed Mussalmans of Indore and calls upon the Mussalmans to render all possible help and relief to them; and requests Indore State in the name of the happy traditions and good name of the State and in order to cement good relations between the Hindus and Moslems of the State to withdraw all the cases instituted in connection with the Hindu-Moslem riot."

INDORE RIOT CASE.

INDORE, July 21.

The Special Tribunal resumed the hearing of the tenth riot case against Moulvie Abdul Gani and 203 Mussalmans under Sections 109, 148, 149, 307 and 436 Indian Penal Code. Zalim Singh prosecution witness examined by Dr. Vyas, Public Prosecutor, deposed that on the day of the riot while he was returning rom the Hukumchand Mills he saw about 1000 Mussalmans surrounding the Subahs house. Witness said he had taken up a position in the jail compound about 15 paces from the scene from whence he could hear and see all that the rioters were saying and doing. He identified 130 accused persons in the dock as forming part of the mob which attacked the Subahs house on 14th February last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali witness admitted that he had been some time ago bound down to keep the peace, once for 6 months and on another occasion for a year.

Cross-examination of this witness had not concluded when the court rose for the day.—A. P. A.

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28,001—H. H. S. of Canton. Kindly mail me via Siberia, two bottles of Irving's Yeast-Vite (containing 700 tablets in each.) I have found them very beneficial for my complaint—neuritis.
28,014—Mrs. E. A. F., Reading: I am speaking the truth when I say they have really put new life into me and I would not be without them.
28,013—Mrs. F. Hanglteon: Allow me to thank you for your wonderful Yeast-Vite—they are a blessing to my husband and self—and you may be sure we shall never be without them.
28,002—E. K. L. Singapore: Your Yeast-Vite has done wonders to my family and myself—It has not failed in any case that I have tried.
28,028—G. A., West Ealing: I am delighted with the effect of Yeast-Vite Tablets, as I have been very run down, anaemic, and depressed for some time and already so much better, activity being increased.
28,026—M. N. T., Bristol: I am writing to say how perfectly marvellous are your Yeast-Vite Tablets. They are indeed a pure "Health Restorer" apart from stopping neuralgia within five minutes after having pain for weeks.
28,012—A. D. Sandiacre: I have been a sufferer from headaches and stomach troubles until I tried your Yeast-Vite Tablets, and I am glad to say after two doses I have received great benefit from them. I shall always recommend them.
28,023—Nurse L.: I suffer a great deal with headaches, which make me irritable and very miserable, but whenever I feel them coming I just take two Yeast-Vite Tablets and feel a different woman. I shall never be without them now.
28,039—Mrs. E., Surrey: When I started taking Yeast-Vite I was quite ill and not abie to do my work or take any food but milk. Now I can do both, and advise my friends to sample them as they have done me so much good.
28019—Miss A. B.; It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you of the benefit I have received through using your Yeast-Vite Tablets. I have been using them for about two months now, and have had wonderful results.
28,034—E. M. C., Harrogate: I certainly think your Yeast-Vite are splendid, my neuralgia is quite gone, and I feel heaps better. In future I shall always keep some by me.
28,021—Nurse E. A. D.: I have found them splendid for nerve cases, and in all rectal troubles. They are unequalled in my experience of 20 years' nursing.
28,047—A. J. G., New Cross: I feel I must write in appreciation of the benefit I have received from Yeast-Vite. For many years I have been subject to colds at the least change of temperature and a continual sufferer of headaches, but now I am glad to say I have never felt better in my life.
28,025—N. Mc. D., Worcester: I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism for years, and get very little sleep with pain but I find if I take two Yeast-Vite Tablets at night they soothe my nerves and I get a better night.
28,044—E. R. F., Kensington: As a sufferer of over twenty years from severe morning sickness and nerve trouble it may interest you to know that your Yeast-Vite Tablets have cured me. I have tried every advertised cure with no result until I saw years. I was better after the first few doses and have continued ever since.
28,022—Nurse, S. F., Gloucester: A wide experience of your celebrated Yeast-Vite Tablets enables me to speak in the very highest terms of their efficacy.
28,020—E. C., Maidenhead: I am writing to tell you how beneficial I have proved Yeast-Vite Tablets to be. I was thoroughly run-down and my nerves were a perfect wreck, but after taking a bottle of Yeast-Vite I felt myself again. I shall recommend them wherever I can.

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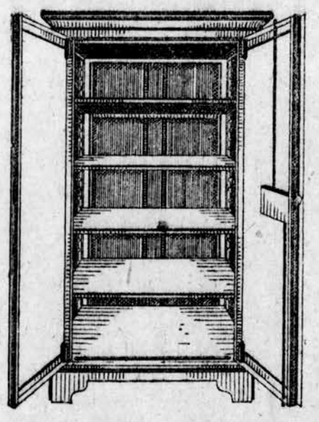

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COTTON RESEARCH

EFFORTS TO IMPROVE CROP.

DR. CLOUSTON'S SPEECH.

Dr. D. Clouston, President addressing the fifteenth meeting of the members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee said:—

It is my privilege to welcome you to the 15th meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. Since last we met His Majesty the King Emperor has been bestowed the honour of Knighthood on another member of this Committee—Sir Sorabji Mehta. On your behalf I tender him our most cordial congratulations. Sir Sorabji has been a member of this Committee since it commenced work in 1921. He has also been a most energetic and helpful member of several Sub-Committees on which his wide knowledge and practical experience have been of the greatest value, particularly in connection with the questions of cotton marketing and technological research.

There have been several changes in the membership of the Committe esince last we met. As you are aware one-third of our number fetire annually and although old members have frequently been renominated, changes do occur from time to time. I have much pleasure in welcoming on your behalf of the following new members:—

Mr. H. R. Stewart, Capt. L. H. G. Conville, Mr. C. H. Goodall, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Rao Bahadur K. J. Deshmukh, M. R. Ry. V. Krishna Menon, Avl. Rao Bahadur M. G. Deshpande, Mr. M. P. Kolhe, Mr. W. J. Jenkins, Mr. C. R. Palairet, Mr. B. A. Collins, Lala Niranjan Prasad.

CO-OPERATIVE REPRESENTATIVE.

Our co-operative representative, Mr. S. F Madon, who has been succeeded by a non-official co-operative representative from Madras, was a most active successor to Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. Mr. Madon's experience of co-operative banking was of the greatest help to us more especially in connection with the initiation of our investigations into the finance of the cotton crop.

COTTON CROP FINANCE.

At our last meeting we considered the results of the investigations into the finance of the cotton crop up-country, and to-day you have before you the details of the arrangements made to give effect to our decision to undertake during the coming cotton season four more such investigations in Sind, the Punjab, Middle Gujerat and Madras. In the Punjab investigation we have been fortunate enough to secure the hearty co-operation of the Punjab Board of Economic Enquiry. The results already obtained have provided some most important date with regard to primary cotton markets. The improvement of the conditions under which the cultivator markets his cotton has been constanty before us and it is satisfactory to see that the Government of Bombay are placing before the coming session of their Legislative Council a Bombay Cotton Markets Bill the object of which is to enable open cotton markets to be established in suitable areas where there is a demand for them. From the text of the Bill you will see that our recommendations have been followed, and that these markets are to be Governed by Market Committees on which the cotton growers of the areas served are adequately represented. These markets are intended to give the grower a fair deal and to bring him into touch with the larger buyers of cotton and the demands of the trade.

We are indebted to one of our members for an instructive note on cotton markets in the Holker State. In that State an experimental cotton market controlled by a Committee on which growers are represented was started in Sanawad as an experimental measure. The market has proved a success and it has been decided to open four more. The Sanawad cotton market was the first to be started on the lines which we recommended. Its success is very encouraging, despite the fact that it has been opened in an area where cotton growers are said to be somewhat heavily in debt.

Passing from primary to wholesale marketing you will see that important developments have taken place in the Karachi cotton market. Karachi has rapidly grown in importance both as a port and a cotton market. It was very clearly brought to our notice about a year ago that the organisation for the marketing of cotton in Karachi had not kept pace with th evolume of business done there. Since last August a Joint Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the Karachi Indian Merchants' Association has been engaged on matters connected with standards, conditions of contracts and other details connected with wholsale cotton grading: You will see from the report before you that real progress has been made and that forward trading for the 1927 crop is now being conducted on the basis of standards prepared by the Joint Committee and of the arbitration arrangements which they have made. We have always held the view that the organisation of wholsale markets on sound lines is reflected in the prices which the grower obtains for his produce, and we trust that the reforms which have been introduced in Karachi will be of distinct benefit to the cotton growers of the Punjab and Sind.

RESEARCH SCHEMES.

As usual at our July meeting we have before us a number of progress reports on the agricultural research schemes which we are financing. In the last annual report of the Committee a technical summary of the dicerent scheme was included which stated briefly the present position of the work in progress. This has now been brought upto date in the form of the general progress report which is supplementary to the report of the Agricultural Research Sub-Committee on the progress achieved on the various schemes. In considering this report it has to be borne in mind that the Central Cotton Committee is supplementing the work of the Provincial Departments of Agricudture. Nevertheless the schemes which we finance are fairly well distributed over the different acpects of cotton culture. In addition to maintaining the Technological Research Laboratory in Bombay and contributing the lion's share of the funds of the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, the Central Cotton Committee is financing 13 provincial research schemes in five provinces. Of the latter, five are for cotton-breeding investigations which aim at the production of better cottons; two deal with the one important cotton disease in India, viz, cotton wilt; three deal with cotton pests and three are research schemes in cotton physiology.

From the report on the work of the Technological Laboratory you will see that the facilities which we provide for the testing of new cottons for Agricultural Departments are being very fully utilised. We also know that these tests have been of real value to the Agricultural Departments concerned.

We again have before us a series of interesting reports from Provincial Cotton Committees. These Committees can help us greatly in our work by keeping us in touch with local conditions and with the needs of cotton growers in different parts of the country.

BUDDHA SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Buddha Society of Bombay was held on Saturday last at Sandhurst Road when Dr. A. L. Nair, the President of the Society, presided. Mr. Jhabwala, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, then submitted to the audience the Annual Report of the work done by the Society during the last year.

After words of appreciation from Prof. Bhagwat and Mr. K. A. Padhye the report was unanimously adopted, and new office-bearers were elected for the next year. Mr. K. A. Padhye then suggested a suitable site for the building of a Vihara in the vicinity of Bombay which was accepted.

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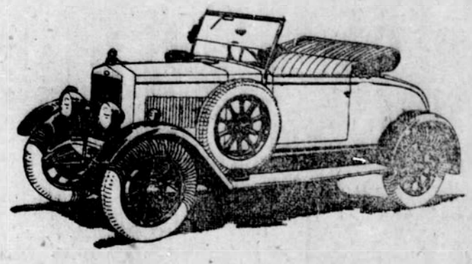

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OUR SIMLA LETTER

SKEEN COMMITTEE'S REPORT

OPIUM ENQUIRY.

NEXT FINANCE MEMBER.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
SIMLA, July 18.

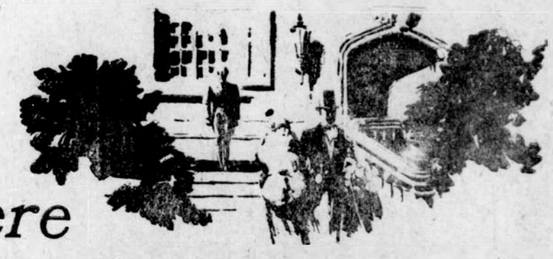
As the Viceroy is going away on a monsoon tour for about three weeks to Mysore, Ootacamund and other parts of India, there have been more than the usual number of Executive Council meetings for some time past at which several pending matters were discussed. These discussions were rendered necessary because there will be very little margin of time left between His Excellency's return from the tour and the commencement of the autumn session of the Central Legislature. Almost the first question on which the Government will have to account for its action will be the Skeen Committee's report, because several members of the Assembly and the Council of State have, with admirable persistency, announced their intention to pester the Government on this subject. It is, therefore, presumed that one of the Cabinet meetings was connected with the recommendations of the Sandhurst Committee, regarding which the provisional views of the British Government might have been available as a result of the correspondence that passed recently between Simla and Whitehall. But what exactly is the nature of the Whitehall's proposals and the Simla Cabinet's views, will not be known until the third week of August when the Assembly members will by means of supplementary questions elicit perhaps, the hidden motives of Government. But the more interesting aspect will be the attitude of the three Indian members on whom the greatest responsibility rests not only for influencing the Government view on this vital problem of defence, but also in circumventing perhaps the Machiavellian tactics of the British Government and the War Office. The fruits of India's battle in this regard will depend a good deal on the skill with which the three conscience-keepers of an unmanned India fight as one team in the inner councils of the Government; as, any failure on their part, if due to any difference amongst themselves, might be irreparable for several decades and react on India's fight for Swaraj. But it is something that the members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly mean business and are determined on giving no peace to the Government so long as justice is not done to India on the lines of the unanimous and modest proposals of the Skeen Committee. The number and tone of the questions and resolutions given notice of by a band of responsible members afford a very clear index of the fight that is to come.

OPIUM IN INDIAN STATES.

Very little has been heard since the Opium Conference was held in Simla as to what measures are proposed to be taken to stamp out the disease in the opium-ridden Indian States. The delay might be due to the fact that anything concerning Indian States cannot be done direct by the Central Board of Revenue but through the Political Department. But if the evil is really in that alarming proportion as depicted by Lord Irwin and Sir Basil Blackett, then no time should be lost in instituting the enquiry in Rajputana and other Central India States, as agreed to by the Conference. It is recognised that any delay in this respect will only hinder India as a whole facing the Special Commission of the League of Nations that is to visit this country three years hence with a record which will accord with her international undertakings. The Commission, whenever it is appointed, will consist of three, representing the States, the agricultural interests and the expert view on the problem. It will have coopted members in each State during the progress of enquiry to help in the solution of local problems. It is well-known that the expert view was available at the Conference in Simla from Mr. Howard who has had special opportunities of studying the question in Indore. There is, therefore, every likelihood of Mr. Howard being invited to be a member of the Commission. But I have reasons to believe that the Commission will undertake the survey early in the winter and conclude its labours before the advent of the next summer.

SUCCESSOR TO SIR BASIL.

Thanks to a little mischief on my part in exposing through your columns the unconstitutional character of the Viceroy's Cabinet, there was a prompt announcement in the "Gazette of India" last week, appointing Sir Basil Blackett as Vice-President of the Executive Council. Sir Basil is now not only the Vice-President of the Executive Council but the Leader of the Assembly. But interest lies in the speculation as to who will succeed him. It has been hinted by several newspapers that the Right Hon. Hilton Young, the President of the Currency Commission whose recommendations are in the process of being implemented into law, might be invited to be in charge of India's finance for the next five years and enable India to evolve a sound system of banking and currency. But it was not easy to expect a person of Mr. Hilton-Young's influence in the field of British banking and currency to try his fame and fortune in the unchartered, if often rough, sea of Indian Finance. The latest rumour that Mr. Hilton-Young has refused the offer might, therefore, be taken as correct, and we can now more boldly speculate on the chances of others in the field. An announcement about the next Finance Member may be made before the end of August.



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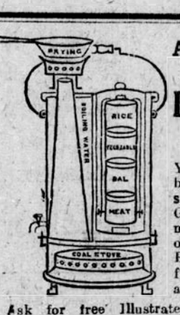

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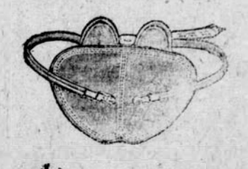

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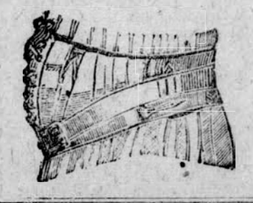

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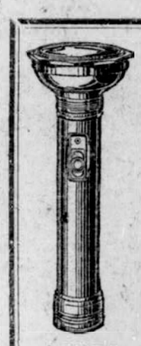

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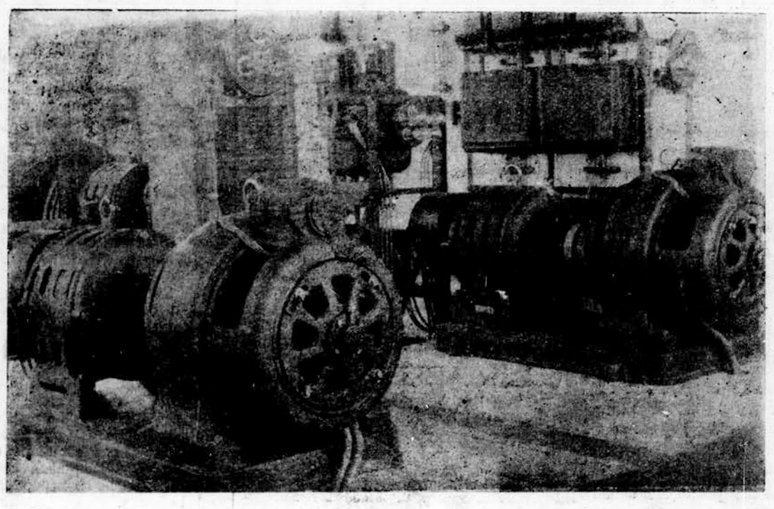
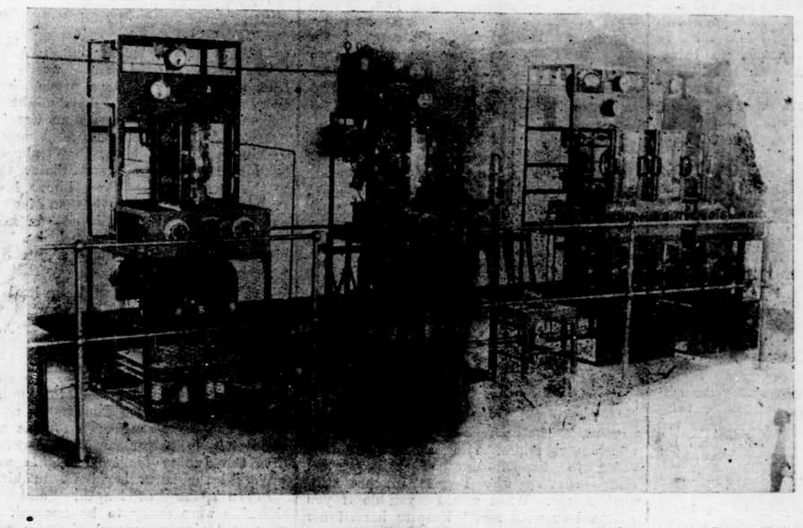
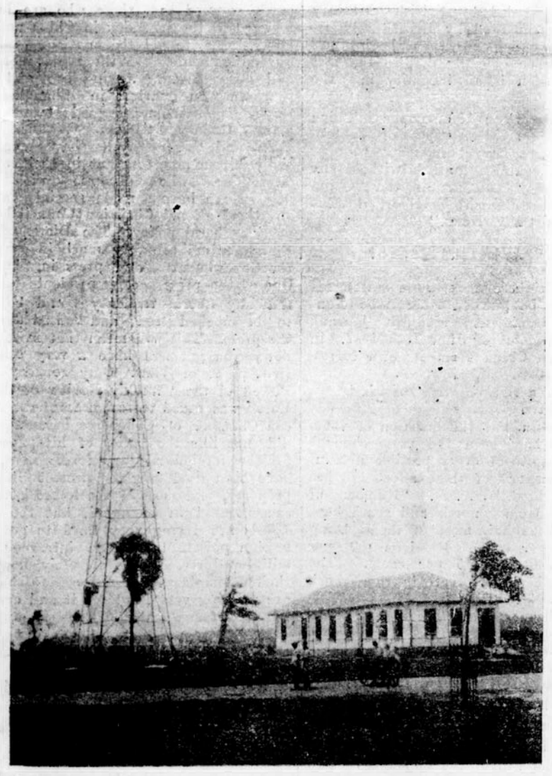




"Chronicle" Photos.
H. E. the Viceroy who arrives in Bombay to-day will declare open the Bombay station of the Indian Broadcasting Co. this evening. (Left) Huge generators at the Worli Wireless Station intended to supply sufficient current for broadcasting purposes. (Right) A large number of switchboards which will operate at the Worli Station.

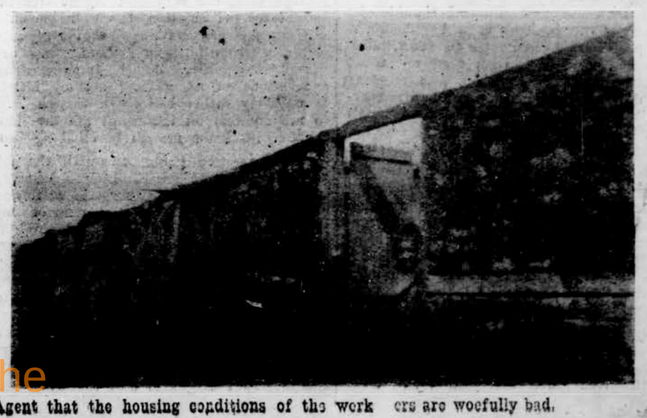


hr nicle" Photos.
The broadcasting station at Worli. A view from outside.

Her Highness the Dowager Begu m of Bhopal.

Gopinathji's Haveli, Porbandar, a bu ilding of considerable architectural importance.

RAILWAY QUARTERS AT KALYAN.



Mr. Jhabwala, whose letter is published overleaf, sends the above pictures in confirmation of his previous statement which was refuted by the G I P. Railway Agent that the housing conditions of the work ers are woefully bad.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER I.

"He ought to remember that he is a prince," said Bryan severely.

"I know," answered the prince's sister sadly.

"Princes cannot do just as they like. They've got to remember "noblesse oblige," pursued Bryan.

"I know," said Flame, still more sadly.

"That's the trouble with you Indians. I can't understand you. In your own country you think the world and all of caste; caste is the most important thing, the big background in all your lives. You come to this country, and throw the whole tradition overboard. You make direct—straight as the crow flies—for the trashiest, most meretricious of our people—especially the women!"

"Not all," said Flame. "We are not all as silly as my brother Dick."

"No matter about others," said Bryan loftily. "Just at the moment, we are concerned with Digvizay Roya, otherwise your brother Dick, and his heart affairs."

"She may not have him," said Flame hopefully.

Bryan scoffed loudly and unfeelingly.

"Is it likely?" he asked. "I ask you, is it likely that a girl in her position is going to refuse a man in his?"

"She may love him," said Flame, hope rising faintly once more. "She may love someone else—some handsome, fair-haired Englishman who would knock out poor Dick and capture and hold her fickle affection."

Bryan made a sound between a laugh and a snort.

"Where is he?" he asked. "This handsome young Englishman! No; our eligible young men don't go paying their addresses to girls in tobacconists' shops, be they ever so fluffy and fair-haired, and charm they never so wisely. It used to be chorus girls, I admit; but all that is changed nowadays. Our aristocrats, at least the feminine portion of them, saw the danger light with regard to the stage some years ago, and now they have made themselves as rapid, as "chic" and as "outre" as the most superlative chorus girl. The days when born ladies were dull are over long ago. No scion of a noble house need marry into the theatre. He can be amused far better in his own and his sister's set."

Flame looked at Bryan with admiration. They were in a small boat which, moored in a leafy backwater of the Thames, provided a green solitude, perfect in its utter isolation.

"They ought to marry him forthwith to some sweet little princess of his own country," pursued Bryan.

"Perhaps they would, if you suggested it to them," said Flame with mild sarcasm, which was thrown away on her companion.

"The silly fools wouldn't do it, if I did take the trouble to give them good advice,f' he said. "What they are thinking about—if anything—in that India Office, I cannot imagine! What are the native princes to do? Think of it! Here's a case,, not imaginary either. The Bhils rise in revolt, and their prince puts down the rebellion with a firm hand. If he does it successfully, the Indian Government say he is slaughtering his subjects. It he does "not," the I. G. say he cannot rule, he is weak and inefficient—and watch for a chance to get him to abdicate or themselves depose him; and very soon—mark my words!—they get it or make it—it all comes to the same thing. The ruling prince, poor devil, is soon ruling no longer, but in receipt of a pension out of his former revenue, which amounts to the most meagre sum, finds himself a wanderer round Europe, with no interests in life, no friends but only parasites, no intimates but those of the restaurant or the Casino. Is it any wonder he takes to gaming, to regularly frequenting Monte Carlo and the other places? Is it, I ask you? But its "his" passport to hell, all the same!"

"Oh, Bryan, you do speak so beautifully!" said Flame. "I wish you were old enough and qualified to take on your father's job. You would "save" Rajistan."

"Ten to one, if I were qualified, the fools wouldn't give me my chance," grumbled Bryan, suddenly dropping his platform manner and becoming an ordinary English boy.

"Don't upset the boat!" said Flame in alarm. "You are so violent!"

"Sorry! The old tub's safe enough here. And where is Dick this afternoon? Reading hard with the professor?"

Flame shook her head.

"If Dick were reading, I should be reading too. To-day is a half-holiday. The professor has gone up to town, and as a matter of fact, Dick went up too."

"Let's hope he doesn't get into mischief and do anything desperate, irretrievable," said Bryan. "Unbalanced! that's what Dick is, if you ask me."

Flame lifted adoring eyes to the stern young face above her, so serenely confident, severe, and utterly unconscious.

"Desperate! Such as what?" she asked.

"Such as," said Bryan promptly, "going off with this little bit of fluff out of the tobacconist's shop and marrying her in a Registry. Dick is mad enough even for that."

Flame stifled an exclamation.

"But he couldn't! He's not of age. Dick is only eighteen and a half."

"I know; but he looks older. All you Indians look older than your age. Dick could easily pass for twenty-four, if he wanted to."

There was pregnant silence.

"But if he "loves" her," she pursued, bringing forward her last gun, more as a matter of argument than as one hoping for success, "and if "she" loves him——"

"He doesn't! . . . And she doesn't either! My hat, no!" said Bryan, spiking her gun with ease. "Besides, if he did—which isn't true, mind!—but suppose, for the sake of argument, that they loved each other. I'm not speaking now of flirtations or infatuation or any ephemeral attractions of that type, but of real true love——"

"Yes!" answered Flame breathlessly.

"They ought not to think of joining their lives," said Bryan severely. "They ought to part, and go their ways before more mischief is done. No good ever comes of these unequal yokings—even the Bible tells us that."

"Would you do that?" asked Flame suddenly, taking the plunge. "What would you do, Bryan, if you found one day that you had fallen hopelessly, madly in love with an Indian girl—with "me," for instance?"

Bryan brought his dark eyes, almost as dark as her own, down, and regarded her earnestly.

"What would I do?" he repeated.

"Yes," she persisted. "Merely as a question of ethics. It's a most unlikely thing to happen—out of the question really—that's why I put it; but still, answer me. What would you do if you fell in love with me?" Despite herself her voice trembled a little.

"I should stop myself instantly," said Bryan, with dignity. "I should say, 'Now then, no more of this tomfoolery! Stop it!' And, I can tell you, it would "stop."

"Would it?" said Flame softly. "Would it. Is that love which can be stopped to order? And why tomfoolery?"

"I should find a way," said Bryan. "All these mixed marriages are so utterly wrong". I hate to quote Kipling,, it's so banal nowadays; but he did say the truth when he wrote 'East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet.'"

"But they DO meet!" said Flame literally.

"How crude you can be," said Bryan "They meet, I admit, but they have no business to meet in that way. It leads to no "good." Haven't you read any eugenics?"

There was silence, broken only by the lap of the tide against the sides of the boat.

"If only my father had lived," said Bryan at last out of his ruminations.

"Ah, "yes." agreed Flame with enthusiasm.

"The best, the very best Agent General the State of Rajistan has ever known—barring my grandfather, that is," said Bryan with enthusiasm , "and they are bracketed together. Jove! Imagine three generations of us, when I get my billet; If only my father had lived, though . . . to see my feet on the rungs of the ladder . . .to know me safely climbing up, as he climbed; going on with the job he hadn't time to finish. Do you know, I met a man the other day who had been present at a dinner given in honour of my father by one of the princes—I think it was your father, by Jove!—yes, it "was". And in his speech, "my" father said, among other things, words to this effect: 'Being, I hope, a gentleman myself, in dealing with another gentleman I always put my cards on the table, and expect him to do the same. So far, I have never been disappointed. (Cheers.) And I want Your Highness and the other native princes with whom I have the honour to deal for the Government of Rajistan to know that I am "with" them and not against them; that their interests are mine and my interest is theirs. I say this in all sincerity—I am here to ment of India.' Wasn't that splendid!" Bryan went on warmly. "Who but my father could have uttered and meant such words? But he was one apart. After his service, he left Rajistan as poor a man as he entered it—and that's saying something!"

"It is, indeed," said Flame warmly.

"Three generations of us, when I go," said Bryan. "D'you remember that book we were reading, "The Broken Road?" Well, we Carrs are just like those Linforths. What the Road meant to Linforth, three generations of them, Rajistan means to me, the third of the Carrs, to serve there."

"I know," said Flame. "I feel like that about Rajistan, too. That's why it nearly breaks my heart to think of Dick, idling away, wasting his time as he does Not that he is ever likely to come to the "gadi," as long as Daljit is alive. . . I suppose Dick feels that he is totally excluded from any hope of succession. So can do what he likes."

"One never knows," said Bryan gloomily. "Feel like a game of tennis? Shall we play a singles before dinner?"

One never knows! The words came back to Flame later as a prophetic utterance, as one of the Sibyls might have spoken, as the utterance of an Oracle.

After they had tied the boat and were walking across the lawn, Bryan slipped his hand under her arm, and Flame thrilled to his touch. She loved him, his self-confidence, his young arrogance of glorious, untried youth. She believed in him utterly, absolutely. That which he had set himself to do, he would do, certainly, unerringly.

"If I found myself falling in love"—the words played about her consciousness—"I would stop myself instantly." Could one stop love, wondered Flame, feeling that she would willingly barter her immortal soul for Bryan's love. To see him trying to stop himself and to know that he could not; to see him swept away on a current too strong even for his mighty strength! to batter down his defences: thus the Indian girl's thoughts as they traversed the lawn, her hand in his.

Bryan spoke at length, and "his" thoughts were easily to be guessed. They were still circling round the gay and errant Dick.

"I do hope Dick is not going to make a mess of things," he said. "That girl has been wearing jewels worth hundreds of pounds lately. However, care killed the cat! Come, Flame, be happy."

He broke into a refrain:

"I want—to be—happy,
But I—wont be—happy
Till I—make you—happy too-o.
Life's really—worth living
When we—are mirth giving.
Why can't—I give—some to you."

"Come, Flame, I hate being unhappy, and I simply must when you look like that."

She looked up at him, her heart in her eyes, but no word escaped her.

The rich voice lifted itself again, and she felt he was singing to her—what wild horses would not be permitted to drag from him in ordinary prose:

"To a land where skies are blue dear,
Samarkand or Timbuctoo dear,
I'll go with you dear, for Love's sweet sakes."

"Will you choose your side? Ready."

Like all girls, be they of East or West, Oriental or Occidental, Flame sometimes fed herself on Dreams—as distinct from Realities. She thought what all girls think, that life is building them a prison and that they may perhaps never escape. In the deepmost recesses of her being she shyly imagined that Bryan would be that strong knight, hacking his way through the gloomy forest, blowing a blast at the castle gate, setting the prisoner free She thrilled to the thought of it. . . If it had been Bryan—"Bryan", coming through darkness, through time, through space—her strong, rescuing knight! But Bryan cared nothing . . for her.

With the curious humility which was hers, she owned her limitations. But if. . if she could make him care; if only she could make his heart speak to her, respond to her love. She ached with the passionate intensity of her longing, hungering and thirsting for a word, a look of love, a touch of his hand laid on hers in love. Yet not one inch would she move totards him. It must come from him, spontaneously and because he had been unable to help it. Nothing else was any good. Although to be held in his arms would be almost to swoon with joy, to taste of heaven, she would not place herself within those arms; that would be to discount all her joy. Those things were but the outward expression of that inward feeling. If the feeling were absent, then the expression was empty and a lie. So it was that to be with Bryan was almost as much pain as pleasure, and often she withdrew, to his wonderment, and very considerable annoyance.

As Bryan left her at the gate and walked on to his own, further down the road, he realized that she had conveyed to him an impression—he did not know what, exactly. Bryan puzzled over it for the remainder of the time until the gong called him to dinner, without result.

And then all at once, there came into his mind the word "passion." That was it! Flame's eyes, ardent and passionate, her manner, her strange words, all had been instinct with that one elemental force—passion. And it amazed him still more when he realized that the depth and force of passion in her called insisstantly to something akin in him, as though he also were capable of fierce and strong emotion.

"By Jove!" he muttered.

"Chronicle" Photo.
The Seed Trading Merchants' Associa tion celebrated its first anniversary on Tuesday. Seth Gordhandas Jamnadas, President of the Association is fourth from left.

RAILWAY WORKERS QUARTERS AT KALYAN.

MR. JHABWALA'S REJOINDER TO THE AGENT.

On behalf of the Railway Workers Mr. Jhabwala gives the following rejoinder to the letter of Mr. T. G. Russell, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, appearing in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of 15th June.

"I have to thank the Agent for rising to a sense of his responsibility by interesting himself in publications made from time to time in the press by me attemptiag to place before him and the public the actual conditions in which the railway workers have to live. My only wish is, that the Agent will similarly realise his responsibility in other directions as well and respond to the call of the men in the directions as well redressing their grievances.

Referring to the subject matter of the railway quarters I maintain that the houses in question intended for menials are destressfully bad and if the Agent were to come along with me I would point out to him that he has by his letter as well as by his photos misled the public and attributed to me misrepresentation which I now openly refute.

The quarters for the superior staff meaning the European and Eurasian staff are not under the present question of which the Agent has given beautiful pictures. The picture to the right contains only some of the many bad features of housing which I wanted to submit for the Agent's consideration.

I emphatically state that the buildings are not pacca built; that there are no standard pattern latrines and that others have tin sheets as roofs which too are half cut to serve the purpose of windows so that the inmates are constrained to suffer the inclemencies of the weather.

The total cost of four lakhs referred to must be for the housng of the superior staff and not for the cattle sheds that the G.I.P. Railway has raised for sheltering its employees.

The Agent states that the temporary staff are housed by the Railway in those sheds whose harrowing picture I gave in the issue of 6th June. May I ask whether the temporary staff are looked upon by the Agent as human beings or not? Does he think that permanent "hands" are human beings and so that he must shelter them in pacca buildings while temporary "hands" must be sheltered in sheds; which he admits do exist on his grounds. May I inform the public that temporary men are those who put in five, ten, or fifteen years of service, at the will of the employers who do not get any benefit which the permanent "hands" get and who are kept as mere slaves to suit the convenience of the Management.

Lastly, if the Agent says that mine is an attempt at creating one more misrepresentation, may I ask him what other misrepresentations I made so that I can clear them from his mind as I trust I have done the above one by my clear public refutation. Just as the Agent has given the photo picture suiting his purpose I am giving herewith mine own to support my statements which will put in its correct perspective what the rich G.I.P. Railway gives to the menial staff by way housing accommodation."

G. S. A.
H. M. King Ferdinand of Roumania, whose death raises the acute controversy of succession to the throne.

BROTHELS FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN TROOPS.

15 YEAR-OLD CHINESE SLAVE-GIRLS?

CHINESE WOMEN'S PROTEST.

The following has been received from the British Labour Council for Chinese Freedom, London:—

BROTHELS FOR TROOPS.

Shanghai June 4th 12-20 p.m. Despite the fact that prostitution is an illegality in the Settlement, three houses filled with Chinese girls, many not over fifteen years, have been opened near the Race-course for British and American soldiers and sailors. These houses are guarded by British Military Police, and civilians are not admitted except by courtesy of the soldiers.

Shanghai June 12th 2-30 p.m. The Kuomintang Women's department protest to Nanking against brothels established in the settlement by British Military for British and American troops. The women point out that the brothels are filled with fifteen-year-old Chinese slave girls. "One object of the revolution is the emancipation of women, and it is humiliating and gruesome that Chinese womanhood should be trampled under the iron heel of foreign imperialism."

CHINESE COMPLAINT BASELESS!

In the House of Commons on June 20th the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs said that "His Majesty's Consul-General at Shanghai telegraphs that, so far as he and the Shanghai Municipal Police have been able to ascertain, there is no foundation whatever for this report", (namely, that the Chinese are complaining).

Shanghai June 21st 7.27 p.m. Regarding the denial by Mr. Locker-Lampson in the house of Commons that fifteen-year-old Chinese girls are employed by brothels for British soldiers in the Settlement it is pointed out here that houses operating openly are guarded by British Military Police and frequented by British soldiers. There is every evidence that the brothels are carrying on officially despite the fact that prostitution is an illegality in the settlement.

The Sion-American Newspaper "China Courier" has carried an expose of the brothels and there have been many protests from Chinese againSst brothels without any denial from any quarter in the "China Courier" or the British official organ "The North China Daily News."

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

What truth there is in these statements may readily be guessed from 'The Lancet", the prominent Medical journal, which, in its issue of June 18th 1927. in an article on China from its own correspondent in Shanghai, says:—

"Since the arrival of the British troops there have been many cases of influenza and pneumonia, but the question of venereal disease has been the most clamant one, and in spite of every possible precaution the number of those affected has steadily increased." . . . . . "Numbers of prostitutes from north and south have flocked to Shanghai. most of them being Chinese (60 per cent), Russians (30 per cent,) and Japanese (5 per cent). The majority of the brothels are in th eFrench Concession and in Chinese districts bordering on municipal roads. The high venereal rate has given the Command much concern and no stone is left unturned in the effort to lower it."

LABOUR AND T. U. REPRESENTATION NEEDED.

J. B. Powell, Shanghai Correspondent of the Chicago "Tribune", writing in the "Chinese Weekly Review", recommends that the new Treaties between China and the Protocol Powers should be negotiated by High Commissioners who are not bound by diplomatic precedents. He says:—"Foreign Legations in Peking as at present constituted, handicap, rather than help, Sino-foreign relations, hence they should be dispensed with, and the sooner the better."

BRITISH POLICY TOWARDS NATIONALISTS.

According to "the Manchuria Daily News" May 28th 1927, the result og the Conference between the British Minister and the British Military Commander in China has resulted in the following policy:

1. Britain will watch closely the Government at Nanking.
2. A note concerning the Nanking Incident shall be sent to the Nanking Government. On receiving suitable reply, the new British Policy will be formulated.
3. Britain considers Wuhan Government neglibible and proposes to recapture the Hankow and Kiukiang Concessions.
4. Unless Communism can be eliminated there can be no hope, for British Trade and Industry.
5. In view of tranquility at Shanghai the majority of troops can be moved to the Northern Command (North China Troops headquarters). 2,000 to be distributed along the Yangtse with headquarters at Hankow.

MANOEUVRE TO ACTIVE MILITARY INTERVENTION.

An American Missionary Writes from China as follows:—

"A split has developed among the foreigners as well as in the Kuomintang. The believers in the "status quo" are very much opposed to those who are looking forward to the new day in China and to any attempt to get the nations to make any adjustments. With rents increasing and army officers taking two and three year lease on quarters in Shanghai military occupation means good business for many. Rodney Gilbert, Walter Scott Elliot and Edgar Strother have been especially bitter and constant in their attacks on those who disagree with them. All three have made special attacks on the National Christian Council because of its liberal policy. The Die-Hards and Stand-Patters are very much in control of the Government and press in Shanghai. One of the press correspondents told me that any liberal tendency would be sure to be labelled "red" and howled down in the press. This will mean that most of the news you get will have a very conservative point of view. Only recently J. B. Powell of the "Weekly Review of the Far East" was asked to resign from the American Chamber of Commerce because they did not like the policy of his paper. So far the foreign military forces in China have been used only to protect life and property, and most of the forces have been concentrated in Shanghai, but the Die-Hards are trying very hard to get the foreign powers to actively intervene with military force. We sincerely hope that their attempts will be unsuccessful but they are working very hard for it and are making use of any material they can secure."

NITROGEN FROM THE AIR

POSSIBILITY OF WORKS IN INDIA IF DEMAND DEVELOPS.

That experts have been examining the possibility of making nitrogen from the air in India was revealed in mail week to the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India by Mr. F. C. O. Speyer, general manager of Nitram, Ltd.

The Imperial Chemical Industries, he said, were prepared to consider the erection of air nitrogen works in India if the demand for artificial fertilisers in India should develop.